

# THE NAPANEE

Vol. LVII] No 6 -E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA-FRIDAY,

W. T. BAIRD

## ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio:-Dundas Street. 3811

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given not to land on any docks of the Independent Order of Foresters' Island, Deseronto, after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and not before 7 o'clock in the forenoon. People desiring to do business after hours must obtain a permit from the Superintendent of the Dominion Salvage & Wrecking Co. Ltd. All persons failing to comply with this notice will be prosecuted. By order.

C. LURIE.

Superintendent.

52 c

# DOXSEE & CO.

JANUARY SALE OF

## MILLINERY

### TRIMMED HATS

Clearance Sale of Trimmed Hats, regular prices \$4.00 to \$9.00.

Sale Price \$2.90

### UNTRIMMED

Untrimmed shapes in Velvet, Hatter's Plush, regular prices \$2.25 to \$5.00.

Sale Price \$1.35.

Ladies' and Misses' Wool Caps and Scarfs. Special Prices.

### BLOUSES

in Crepe de Chene and Georgette Crepe. See them before buying.

The Leading Millinery House

## MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000  
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292  
Total Deposits 69,109,079

## Result of the Municipal Elections

Election day was very quiet and there were few surprises in the result. The idea seems to be taking hold in Napanee that personal canvassing is not necessary, and something which a candidate for municipal honors should not be expected to do. Those who were elected to this year's council did very little, if any, personal canvassing, and those heading the polls absolutely none. Men who refuse to personally canvass for votes will be able to give their best attention to the affairs of the town without having to consider returning any favors to people from whom they might have solicited votes had they made a personal canvass.

In Mr. W. T. Gibbard's defeat the town loses the services of a man who has served the town for a number of years faithfully and well, but the younger men were the choice of the electors.

Following is the result:

FOR MAYOR-	W.W. No. 1	W.W. 2	C.W. 1	C.W. 2	E.W.	Total
ROBINSON.....	60	103	75	81	71	390
Osborne.....	44	34	52	43	60	233
Majority for Robinson.....						157
FOR REEVE-						
GRAHAM.....	57	81	77	61	52	328
Meng.....	37	49	44	51	79	260
Majority for Graham.....						68
FOR COUNCILLOR-						
BOYES.....	79	111	98	105	104	497
LOWRY.....	83	85	75	87	66	396
STACY.....	62	78	84	68	78	370
MCGREGOR.....	55	81	84	73	76	369
STEVENS.....	53	67	71	70	58	319
SPENCER.....	52	57	58	67	53	287
Gibbard.....	35	52	43	63	52	245

### RICHMOND

FOR REEVE-	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Total
R. Z. BUSH.....	83	42	54	60	239
R. W. Paul.....	64	90	21	47	222
Majority for Bush.....					17
FOR COUNCILLOR-					
W. J. GOLLINGER.....	54	95	18	40	207
IRWIN G. SEXSMITH.....	60	54	42	43	199
MERLE SILLS.....	101	68	14	16	199
A. S. MCCONNELL.....	26	30	48	92	196
Austin Hartin.....	29	20	44	76	169
James McCormack.....	33	50	28	20	131
Walter Russell.....	44	51	1	23	119

### SOUTH FREDERICKSBURGH

Reeve-John L. Smith.  
Councillors-J. F. Elliott, G. Switzer, H. Cooper, Jas. Hill.

### NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH

Reeve-Jos. Hicks.  
Councillors-W. R. Smith, Elmer Alkenbrack, Herbert Martin, J. A. Yeomans.

### ADOLPHUSTOWN

Reeve-Mark B. Trumpour.  
Councillors-Morley Galt, Herbert Gallagher, Byam Roblin, Geo. Chalmers.

One or two of the above councillors may not qualify and a new election may be necessary.

### NEWBURGH

Reeve-W. W. Adams.  
Councillors-Fred Shorts, A. W. Eaton, Chas. Walker, W. W. Sutton.

### EMERALD.

There has been a lot of travelling on the bay since the ice came.

D. Smith, of the South Shore, has begun driving a stage from the island to Kingston.

The Foresters held their annual dance on New Year's eve.

E. Tugwell and Mr. E. Wolfreys have killed five foxes.

E. McMullen is pressing straw at Robert Reid's.

Mrs. S. J. Morrow has returned home again from visiting relatives in Syracuse, N.Y.

Frederick McKee has come home for a visit.

### NEWBURGH.

Miss Karracher, science teacher at the high school staff, has tendered her resignation, to take effect Feb. 1st. Miss McKarracher has been here several years and ably performed her duties and her resignation is much regretted.

## Examination Results

### CHRISTMAS 1917

FORM IV.-Part I-H. Hay (honors) K. B. Daly (honors), S. Metzler (honors), M. Shannon (honors), Wm Boyce, C. Young, D. Boyce, R. Hudgins.

Part II-H. Vanalstine (honors), V Ballance (honors), S. Metzler, Wm Boyce.

FORM 3 B.-G. Maclean (honors) M. Russell (honors), G. Dowling (honors), E. Boyce (honors), R. Smith, H Vanalstine, M. Pringle, M. Dickson, H Coleman, F. Windover, P. McCutcheon, C. Frisken, S. Herrington, F Switzer, C. Campbell, G. Provins.

FORM 3 A.-N. Sine (honors), V Maclean (honors), W. Johnston, H Dunbar, H. Gleeson, F. Fisher, H Costigan, M. Trumpour, D. Kidd, E Sine, Mary Perry, E. Aylsworth, M Johnston, W. Perry, G. Rutan, E Frink, S. Aylsworth, L. Spencer.

FORM II-Matriculation Class-H Wallace (honors), M. Daly (honors) and M. Daly (honors equal, S. Phippen (honors), H. Clancy (honors), M Alexander (honors), F. Russell, (honors), M. Joyce, L. Madill, H. Perry L. Douglas, A. Mellow, N. Gleeson G. Henderson, M. Judson, equal, W Dunn.

Partial Matriculation-M. Wootte (honors).

JUNIOR TEACHERS' CLASS-R Rogers, J. Thompson, M. Dean, E Allen, equal; M. Wales, N. Hambly Brown, D. Sagar, equal; R. Baldwin, M. Johnston, equal; E. Mellow M. Jordan, R. Cassidy, F. Doler, T Allison and L. Woodcock, equal; A Loyst, L. Jackson.

COMMERCIAL FORM-Senior Class -E. Hawley (honors), E. Coleman M. Jayne, W. Matthews, A. Card Wm. Perry, F. Herrington, M. McCar ten, G. Davy, M. Miles.

Junior Class-C. VanDyck (honors) M. Rion, B. Walsh, H. Smith, T Richardson, G. Hall, G. Bowen, A Dudgeon, M. Carisallen, H. Roblin, P Smith, R. Woodcock, H. Winter, P Walsh.

FORM I B.-Mary Reeve (honors) Elsie Magee (honors), Clare Maclean (honors), Lois Perry (honors), Gordon Maybee (honors), Dorothy Sine (honors), Helen Wootton (honors), Beverly Thompson (honors), Eleanor Coope (honors), Agnes Irvine (honors), Wini fred Taverner (honors) Essie McCutcheon (honors), Harvey Moon (honors), Elizabeth Waller (honors), Edit Alexander, Van Fennell, Keith Wilsoe Kathleen Roblin, George Foster, Jessie Hawley, Donald Scott, Agnes Sea smith, May Reid, Lorne Davert Myrtle Young, Ruth Svenson, Victor Jones, Mildred Roblin.

FORM I A.-P. Vanalstine (honors) J. Judson, A. McCutcheon, A. Carl H. Benn, M. Denison, E. Allison, F Vanalstine, R. Wiseman, G. Daly, I Vankoughnett, B. Perry, S. Valentyn I. Dudgeon, M. Costigan, E. John ston, S. Amey, L. Sayers, H. Asse stine, S. Joyce, R. Douglas, A. Hil W. Perry, H. Empey, M. Joyce, A.

## The Leading Millinery House

## MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000  
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292  
Total Deposits.....92,102,072  
Total Assets.....121,130,558

## Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.  
Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, **E. R. CHECKLEY** Mgr.  
Yarker Branch, **R. M. MACPHERSON**, Mgr.

## NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office—Winnipeg.

Capital (authorized)..... \$6,000,000  
Capital (paid up)..... 1,431,200  
Rest and Undivided Profits \$348,544

### DIRECTORS.

President—Capt. Wm. Robinson.  
Vice-President—John Stovel.  
W. R. Eawli, A. McTavish Campbell,  
Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.  
E. F. Hutchings, Geo. Fisher.  
General Manager - Robert Campbell.

Four Branches in Alberta, seven in British Columbia, twenty-two in Manitoba, twenty-five in Ontario, fifty-three in Saskatchewan. A total of one hundred and eleven Branches throughout Canada.

W. J. WIGGINS,  
Manager Napanee Branch.

## Don't Forget !

I am open to buy all kinds of  
**Grain Seeds and Beans,  
Hay, Straw and Potatoes,  
in small or Car Lots  
AT TOP PRICES.**

And have For Sale

Flour, Bran, Shorts, and Mixed  
Feeds, Meal, Oil Cake, and  
Cotton Seed.

## OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked  
with First-Class Goods.—A call  
will repay you.

**FRED. A. PERRY,**

Dundas Street,  
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.  
Opposite Campbell House.

The best line of Stationery, Fountain Pens and Inks in town at WALLACE'S Drug Store, limited.

Alkenbrack, Herbert Martin, J. A. Yeomans.

## ADOLPHUSTOWN

Reeve—Mark B. Trumpour.  
Councillors—Morley Galt, Herbert Gallagher, Byam Roblin, Geo. Chalmers.

One or two of the above councillors may not qualify and a new election may be necessary.

## NEWBURGH.

Reeve—W. W. Adams.  
Councillors—Fred Shorts, A. W. Caton, Chas. Walker, W. W. Sutton.

## CAMDEN

Reeve—Cyrus Edgar.  
Deputy-Reeve—H. L. Wagar.  
Councillors—R. J. Hannah, Fred McDonald, Jas. Fisher.

If you want a box of chocolates that you can give with confidence as to their freshness and quality get a box of Legget's Page & Shaw, or Willard's Forkdip Chocolate at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Napanee.

E. McMullen is pressing straw at Robert Reid's.

Mrs. S. J. Morrow has returned home again from visiting relatives in Syracuse, N.Y.

Frederick McKee has come home for a visit.

## NEWBURGH.

Miss Karracher, science teacher at the high school staff, has tendered her resignation, to take effect Feb. 1st. Miss McKarracher has been here several years and ably performed her duties and her resignation is much regretted.

Monday was municipal nomination day. All the old members were re-elected by acclamation.

Miss Essie Johnston spent the holidays at home with her mother and sister.

We have had very cold weather for quite a long time. Some say it was the coldest December in thirty years.

Wednesday evening the monthly meeting of the Red Cross Society was held.

Miss Alma Sexsmith, Oso, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Sexsmith.

# NOTICE !

If enough acreage can be secured for PEAS and CORN, the Dominion Cannery, Limited, will open and operate Napanee Canning Plant for the season 1918.

High prices offered by the Company should be an inducement to the growers.

The Company is desirous of having all old growers and many new ones take contracts, to insure successful operations of plant this coming season.

Contract Books are now open. Agents acting for Company, will call on all growers. Giving any information required.

## Dominion Cannery, Limited.

Napanee, January 7th, 1918.

## 6th Annual Course

—in—

## Practical Agriculture and Farm Power

to be held in

**Agricultural Class-Room, Napanee,**

**January 23rd to February 15th, 1918**

The Special Feature of this Course will be FARM POWER, including care and operation of Farm Tractors, Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Milking Machines, and other Farm Machinery. Regular lectures will be given in Live Stock, Dairying, Soils, Crops, and other Agricultural Subjects.

Every young farmer in the county should plan to attend. Write for calendar giving full description of course to

G. B. CURRAN, B.S.A.,

Ontario Department of Agriculture,  
Napanee, Ont.

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cheo (honors), Harvey Moon (honors), Elizabeth Waller (honors), Edit Alexander, Van Pennell, Keith Wilson, Kathleen Roblin, George Foster, Jessie Hawley, Donald Scott, Agnes Smith, May Reid, Lorne Davern, Myrtle Young, Ruth Savenson, Victor Jones, Mikko, Roblin.

FORM I A.—P. Vanalstine (honors), J. Judson, A. McCutcheon, A. Carl H. Benn, M. Denison, E. Allison, F. Vanalstine, R. Wiseman, G. Daly, I. Vankoughnett, B. Perry, S. Valentyne, I. Dudgeon, M. Costigan, E. Johnston, S. Amey, L. Sayers, H. Astine, S. Joyce, R. Douglas, A. Hil W. Perry, H. Empey, M. Joyce, Harshaw, F. Kayler.

## Farmers Organize To Co-operate

A meeting of representative farmers of the county was held in the Agricultural Office on Saturday afternoon, January 5th, for the purpose of organizing The Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited. About seventy-five farmers were present at the following farmers were elected directors of the Association:

H. C. W. Miller, Ernestown.  
M. N. Empey, Ernestown.  
R. D. Martin, Richmond.  
J. N. Rose, Richmond.  
Geo. S. Chambers, North Frederickburgh.

E. H. Sills, North Fredericksburg.  
Thos. Gould, Adolphustown.

At the conclusion of the regular meeting the directors held a special meeting and elected their officers as follows:

President—G. S. Chambers.  
Vice-President—M. N. Empey.  
Secretary-Treasurer—E. H. Sills.  
Executive—G. S. Chambers, M. Empey, E. H. Sills.  
Manager—S. C. S. McKim.  
Auditors—G. B. Curran, Claren Spafford.

The Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, has been formed for the farmers of Lennox and Adolphustown County to handle mill feed in car load lots. The Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Department of Agriculture are co-operating with Farmers Organizations all over the Province of Ontario to secure an adequate supply of feed for farmers to raise the extra hogs they promised as a result of the Hog Campaign. All farmers in the county wishing to join this Association are requested to communicate with the officers of the Association.

Additional Co-operative Organizations are being formed in various parts of the county. The Wilton Co-operative Farmers' Association has been formed with forty members. A meeting has been called at Odessa on Friday evening to organize a Co-operative Association in the vicinity of Odessa. Another meeting has been called at Newburgh for Friday evening to form a Co-operative Association for Newburgh and Camden. A meeting of farmers was held at Rocklin on Wednesday evening and it was decided at this meeting to organize Farmers' Co-operative Association in the Roblin district.

At a special meeting of the South Fredericksburgh Co-operative Association, held at Sillsville, on Tuesday evening, January 8th, it was decided to place large orders for mill feed in car load lots. Large numbers of representative farmers of South Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown have decided to co-operate.

Full particulars in regard to organizing Farmers' Co-operative Associations may be obtained from Mr. E. Curran, Department of Agriculture, Napanee, Ont.

# NAPANEE EXPRESS

CANADA—FRIDAY, JANUARY 11th, 1918

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

## Examination Results

### CHRISTMAS 1917

FORM IV.—Part I—H. Hay (honors), K. B. Daly (honors), S. Metzler (honors), M. Shannon (honors), Wm. Joyce, C. Young, D. Boyce, R. Hudrins.

Part II—H. Vanalstine (honors), V. Wallace (honors), S. Metzler, Wm. Joyce.

FORM 3 B.—G. Maclean (honors), J. Russell (honors), G. Dowling (honors), E. Boyce (honors), R. Smith, H. Vanalstine, M. Pringle, M. Dickson, H. Coleman, F. Findover, P. McCutcheon, C. Frisken, S. Herrington, E. Switzer, C. Campbell, G. Provins.

FORM 3 A.—N. Sine (honors), V. Maclean (honors), W. Johnston, H. Dunbar, H. Gleeson, F. Fisher, H. Costigan, M. Trumppour, D. Kidd, E. Sine, Mary Perry, E. Aylsworth, M. Johnston, W. Perry, G. Ruttan, E. Frink, S. Aylsworth, L. Spencer.

FORM II—Matriculation Class—H. Wallace (honors), M. Daly (honors), and M. Daly (honors equal), S. Phippen (honors), H. Clancy (honors), M. Alexander (honors), F. Russell, (honors), M. Joyce, L. Madill, H. Perry, J. Douglas, A. Mellow, N. Gleeson, J. Henderson, M. Judson, equal, W. Dunn.

Partial Matriculation—M. Wootton honors.

JUNIOR TEACHERS' CLASS—R. Rogers, J. Thompson, M. Dean, E. Allen, equal; M. Wales, N. Hambly, J. Brown, D. Sagar, equal; R. Baldwin, M. Johnston, equal; E. Mellow, J. Jordan, R. Cassidy, F. Doller, T. Allison and L. Woodcock, equal; A. Loyst, L. Jackson.

COMMERCIAL FORM—Senior Class.—E. Hawley (honors), E. Coleman, J. Jayne, W. Matthews, A. Card, M. Perry, F. Herrington, M. McCarran, G. Davy, M. Miles.

Junior Class—C. VanDyck (honors), L. Rion, B. Walsh, H. Smith, T. Richardson, G. Hall, G. Bowen, A. Dudgeon, M. Carscallen, H. Roblin, E. Smith, R. Woodcock, H. Winter, P. Walsh.

FORM I B.—Mary Reeve (honors), Isie Magee (honors), Clare Maclean (honors), Lois Derry (honors), Gordon Laybee (honors), Dorothy Sine (honors), Helen Wootton (honors), Beverly Thompson (honors), Eleanor Cooper (honors), Agnes Irvine (honors), Winifred Taverner (honors), Essie McCutcheon (honors), Harvey Moon (honors), Elizabeth Waller (honors), Edith Alexander, Van Fennell, Keith Wilson, Kathleen Roblin, George Foster, Jessie Hawley, Donald Scott, Agnes Smith, May Reid, Lorne Davern, Myrtle Young, Ruth S. Jensen, Victor ones, M. McCutcheon.

FORM I A.—P. Vanalstine (honors), J. Judson, A. McCutcheon, A. Card, J. Benn, M. Denison, E. Allison, E. Vanalstine, R. Wiseman, G. Daly, L. Ankougnnett, B. Perry, S. Valentine, J. Dudgeon, M. Costigan, E. Johnston, S. Amey, L. Sayers, H. Asseltine, S. Joyce, R. Douglas, A. Hill, V. Perry, H. Empey, M. Joyce, A. Farshaw, F. Kayler.

### ODESSA.

The township council was elected by acclamation. Peter Weese, reeve; A. Loyst, deputy, and Councillors Henry Smith, Robert Miller and W. G. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. William McCormack, Redcliff, Alta., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCormack.

Mrs. James Burns, Tamworth, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lawlor.

Mrs. William Frink, who has been visiting relatives in Sydenham for the past week, has returned home.

Malcolm Denyes, who has been spending a short time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Denyes, has returned to his home in Milton.

Miss Emma Storms is the guest of her brother, Korah Storms, Wilton.

Russell Ettinger, Kingston, spent a couple of days with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Watts, last week.

Mrs. Dwight Frink, Kingston, spent New Year's with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Simkins.

Mrs. Woodruff, who has been visiting her brother, Frank McCormack, left for her home in Montreal last Saturday.

### PLEASANT VALLEY.

Mr. I. L. Sills has returned to Kingston after spending the holidays with his parents.

Miss Maybus Dean arrived home for Christmas after spending several months in the North West. Her sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and children accompanied her home for a visit.

Mr. Robert McFarlane has bought the farm where Mr. Garfield Sills lives and will move the latter part of February.

Mr. and Mrs. John Empey and Horace and Mrs. M. Empey took tea at Mr. W. B. Sills Thursday evening.

Mr. E. R. Sills is ill with rheumatic fever. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Davis and Miss Letha, Oshawa, spent a few days at her fathers, Mr. E. R. Sills.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Vanalstine and family, Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills and Mr. and Mrs. G. Sills and Keith took tea Wednesday evening at Mr. W. B. Sills.

Mrs. M. Pringle has returned home after spending a couple of weeks with relatives at Yarker.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dupree and family took dinner Sunday at Mr. Garfield Sills.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vandebogart spent Tuesday of last week at Mr. Ed. Boyle's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith spent a few days visiting friends in Belleville and Prince Edward.

Mr. and Mrs. John Empey and Horace took dinner Friday at Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

Miss Eckhardt resumed teaching Monday after spending the holidays at her home in Moscow.

### CENTREVILLE.

A snow shoe club has been organized here with about a dozen members. Now for sport!

Sawing wood is the order of the day amongst the farmers.

Our Municipal Council was elected by acclamation, as usual, for the year 1918.

Mr. James B. Weese, our mail courier, lost his residence, situated in

## Have Your Auto Painted Now

Automobile Painting of a very High Class is done here, and our PRICES ARE EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.

Our workmen are capable and careful, and our materials the best we can procure, thus insuring a First-Class Lasting Job.

**Our Mechanical Department** is run under skilled management. Let us overhaul, clean and adjust your car. Paint it, and have it ready for use in the spring.

Bring your Batteries to us. We will charge them and look after them during the cold weather.

**Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company,** 'Phone 234, NAPANEE, ONT.  
ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

## THE DOMINION BANK

ESTABLISHED 1871

Capital and Reserve \$13,000,000

### Savings Department

Have you money in the Bank? Are you saving? By putting away a few dollars at a time you will soon possess a fund for emergencies. Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received. Interest paid or added to accounts twice a year.

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

## Adjourned Sale of Lands for Taxes.

The lands unsold at the recent "Sale for Arrears of Taxes," in the County of Lennox and Addington, on the 15th Dec., 1917, copies of which may be had at my office, were adjourned to WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23rd, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.

If the price offered for any land at the Adjourned Sale is less than the amount due for arrears of taxes, charges and costs, it shall be lawful for the municipality to purchase the same for the amount due.

W. J. SHANNON.

Treasurer of the County of Lennox and Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, Dec. 27th, A.D. 1917.

### TAMWORTH.

Rev. Mr. Reid, of Sydenham, will preach in the Methodist Church Sunday evening next.

Christ Church Sunday School entertainment was held Wednesday evening this week in the Town Hall. Good programme and a full house.

### G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee.  
Money to loan.

Telephone—Office 33, Residence 132.

### H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College—B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

'Phone 61.

### U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.

Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.

PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.

OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.

19-1-1.

### DR. MEMBERY,

late of Royal Navy, having resigned his commission, intends practicing his profession at Adolphustown. Dr.



ors, Agnes Irvine (honors), Wil-  
Taverner (honors), Essie McCut-  
oo (honors), Harvey Moon (hon-  
), Elizabeth Waller (honors), Edith  
xander, Van Fennell, Keith Wilson,  
hleen Roblin, George Foster, Jes-  
Hawley, Donald Scott, Agnes Sex-  
th, May Reid, Lorne Davern,  
rle Young, Ruth S. Svenson, Victor  
ss, Milwaukee, Wis.

ORM I A.—P. Vanalstine (honors),  
Judson, A. McCutcheon, A. Card,  
Benn, M. Denison, E. Allison, E.  
alstine, R. Wiseman, G. Daly, L.  
akoughnett, B. Perry, S. Valentyne,  
Dudgeon, M. Costigan, E. John-  
n, S. Amey, L. Sayers, H. Assel-  
ie, S. Joyce, R. Douglas, A. Hill,  
Perry, H. Empey, M. Joyce, A.  
rshaw, F. Kayler.

## Farmers Organize To Co-operate

A meeting of representative farmers  
the county was held in the Agricul-  
tural Office on Saturday afternoon,  
January 5th, for the purpose of or-  
ganizing The Richmond Farmers' Co-  
operative Association, Limited. About  
twenty-five farmers were present and  
the following farmers were elected  
directors of the Association:  
L. C. W. Miller, Ernestown.  
L. N. Empey, Ernestown.  
D. Martin, Richmond.  
N. Rose, Richmond.  
Geo. S. Chambers, North Fredericks-  
burgh.  
H. Sills, North Fredericksburgh.  
Thos. Gould, Adolphustown.

At the conclusion of the regular  
meeting the directors held a special  
meeting and elected their officers as  
follows:  
President—G. S. Chambers.  
Vice-President—M. N. Empey.  
Secretary—Treasurer—E. H. Sills.  
Executive—G. S. Chambers, M. N.  
Empey, E. H. Sills.  
Manager—S. C. S. McKim.  
Auditors—G. B. Curran, Clarence  
afford.

The Richmond Farmers' Co-operative  
Association, Limited, has been formed  
to handle the farm of Lennox and Ad-  
dington County to handle mill feeds  
car load lots. The Dominion De-  
partment of Agriculture and the On-  
tario Department of Agriculture are  
operating with Farmers Organiza-  
tions all over the Province of Ontario  
to secure an adequate supply of  
feed for farmers to raise the extra  
profits promised as a result of the  
G. Campaign. All farmers in the  
county wishing to join this Associa-  
tion are requested to communicate  
with the officers of the Association.  
Additional Co-operative Organiza-  
tions are being formed in various  
parts of the county. The Wilton Co-  
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lin on Wednesday evening and it was  
decided at this meeting to organize a  
farmers' Co-operative Association for  
Roblin district.

At a special meeting of the South  
Fredericksburgh Co-operative Associa-  
tion, held at Sillsville, on Tuesday  
evening, January 8th, it was decided  
to place large orders for mill feeds  
car load lots. Large numbers of  
representative farmers of South Fred-  
ericksburgh and Adolphustown have  
decided to co-operate.

Full particulars in regard to organ-  
izing Farmers' Co-operative Associa-  
tions may be obtained from Mr. G.  
Curran, Department of Agriculture,  
Napanee, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith spent a  
few days visiting friends in Belleville  
and Prince Edward.

Mr. and Mrs. John Empey and  
Horace took dinner Friday at Mr. W.  
R. Pringle's.

Miss Eckhardt resumed teaching  
Monday after spending the holidays  
at her home in Moscow.

### CENTREVILLE.

A snow shoe club has been organized  
here with about a dozen members.  
Now for sport!

Sawing wood is the order of the day  
amongst the farmers.

Our Municipal Council was elected  
by acclamation, as usual, for the year  
1918.

Mr. James B. Weese, our mail  
courier, lost his residence, situated in  
the village here, by fire during the  
holidays. A defective stove pipe was  
the cause. As the fire occurred early  
in the morning very little of the con-  
tents were saved. Mr. Weese sustained  
a severe loss as the building was  
only partially insured with none on  
contents. A favorable wind saved the  
remainder of the village.

Our young men were all exempted  
from Military Service for the present.  
Mudcat fishing is now being indulg-  
ed in by those in the vicinity of Mud  
Lake.

The ice harvest is about to com-  
mence.

Mrs. Percy Thompson has gone to  
Buffalo on a visit.

The teachers for the surrounding  
school sections have all returned ready  
for a new term of tuition, and the  
pupils have started again to school  
with renewed vigor after their re-  
creation period.

The tea meeting given by the Metho-  
dist church on New Year's night was  
a great success. The crowd and the  
proceeds were all that could be wished  
for.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Perry have re-  
turned to Cloyne after a short visit  
with his father and brother here.  
Bernard Ingoldby, Tonawanda, N. Y.,  
is visiting his brother, Charles In-  
goldby.

Thomas Murphy and Miss Johanna  
Kearns were recent guests of Michael  
Kearns.

Miss Mabel Weese has returned  
home after visiting friends at Selby.  
Miss Stella Ingoldby, Kingston,  
made a hurried trip home over Sun-  
day.

### TO THE AMATEUR.

If you are having trouble with your  
pictures not coming out clear use  
Velox Contrast Paper—for sale at  
WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for  
Kodaks and supplies.

### ROBLIN.

Election day passed off very quiet-  
ly here on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Oliver, Deseronto,  
spent the week-end with her mother,  
Mrs. A. Kimmitt.

A number from here attended the  
New Years' entertainment at Selby.  
Mr. C. Kimmitt and Miss Rose  
Lasher spent Sunday with her sister,  
Mrs. Mark McCracken.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McConnell, Napa-  
nee, are spending a couple of weeks  
with friends. Mr. McConnell is buy-  
ing some carloads of wood for Mr.  
Gibbard.

Miss Annie Gilmour, Tamworth, is  
spending her holidays with her grand-  
mother, Mrs. A. Kimmitt.

Our teacher, Miss M. Roberts, King-  
ston, has resumed her duties once  
more.

Miss Ellen Kimmitt intends leaving  
on Friday for Colorado to visit her  
sisters, we wish her bon voyage.

Rev. Mr. Howard spent Sunday with  
Rev. Mr. Roarke, Tamworth.

Physicians advise that cheap grades  
of Aspirin Tablets are injurious to  
the system. Buy your Aspirin at  
WALLACE'S Drug Store and insure  
against getting any inferior grades.

and Addington, on the 10th Dec. 1917, copies of  
which may be had at my office, were adjourned  
to WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23rd, 1918, at 10 o'clock  
a.m., the price offered for any land at the  
Adjourned Sale is less than the amount due for  
arrears of taxes, charges and costs, it shall be  
lawful for the municipality to purchase the  
same for the amount due."

W. J. SHANNON.

Treasurer of the County of Lennox  
and Addington.  
County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, Dec. 27th,  
A.D. 1917.

### TAMWORTH.

Rev. Mr. Reid, of Sydenham, will  
preach in the Methodist Church Sun-  
day evening next.

Christ Church Sunday School en-  
tertainment was held Wednesday  
evening this week in the Town Hall.  
Good programme and a full house.

Paul Weighill has mysteriously dis-  
appeared.

Stanley Cliterson is visiting friends  
in the east.

William Hunter, of Manitola Islands  
is visiting his mother, brothers,  
and sisters.

Mr. VanLaven, Kingston, visited  
friends in town over Sunday last.

Over twenty are employed at the  
Knitting Mill. New hands coming  
every day. Expect to have 100 hands  
by spring.

Methodist Hymn Books on sale at  
Floyd's store.

Mrs. John Johnston is on the sick  
list.

Overseas Stationery for sale at  
WALLACE'S Drug Store.

### Honeymooners at Niagara.

We gaze and thrill (guide-book  
directions) at the Whirlpool—"It  
was near this spot that Blondin  
crossed on a rope, with a man on his  
back, and won world-wide fame"—  
and we find above our path a baby  
falls, a very pocket edition, doing its  
trickling best among tiny mauve and  
pink and white blossoms. A falls, we  
decide, to take home and put in a  
garden. Beneath on the rocks, and  
eaten into the nearby observation  
booth until it has become like the  
shell of some vast colony of burrow-  
ing worms, the conglomerate tourist  
has left his hieroglyphic. One has  
a vision of a many-handed monster,  
its back to the Whirlpool, biting and  
clawing in a passion of self-immor-  
talization, and drawing back at last  
with a sigh of complacency that  
says, "Well, I am I, anyway, however  
rapidly this old pool may whirl."

"We now turn (again the guide-  
book) from the sublime to the win-  
some," and linger in the souvenir  
booth above the rapids as we wait  
for our trolley. There I acquire a  
necklace that imprisons the essence  
of moonlight on flowing, misty wa-  
ters. It is B——'s last souvenirish  
defiance to the moon that wouldn't  
rise. My eye also lingers on moc-  
casins de luxe of white kid, artfully  
embroidered with colored grasses  
and bound with white fur. A feel-  
ing of responsibility for B——'s ex-  
travagances contends with the atti-  
tude of an acquisitive but economic  
cat sighting the classic cream. I  
see B—— exchanging mysterious  
glances with the English-woman in  
control, whose smile has been some-  
what too obviously blessing us, and  
I know he meditates surprise. In his  
present ardor B—— will be sure to  
underestimate the size of my foot.

"They're too small except for or-  
naments." I refer to the moccasins.  
"We have all sizes, madam."

"Really!" Wistfulness and prac-  
ticality nicely modulated in my  
voice, I wander outside, but I make  
my foot as conspicuous as possible,  
trusting to her uncompromising fem-  
inine glance. After these Machiavel-  
lian manoeuvres B—— reappears,  
an edge of parcel protruding from  
his pocket and a dim sense of bless-  
ing still upon him.—Alice Cowdry  
in Harper's Magazine.

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)  
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College  
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.  
OFFICE—Centre Street.  
Phone 61.

**U. M. WILSON,**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,  
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.  
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.  
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.  
19-14.

**DR. MEMBERY,**  
late of Royal Navy, having resigned  
his commission, intends practicing his  
profession at Adolphustown. Dr.  
Membery is a graduate of England;  
also holds the Alberta and Ontario  
license.  
51-bp

**Drs. McLaughlin & Nash.**  
**DENTISTS**  
Over Wallace's Drug Store.  
Entrance on John St.  
52-41

**PIANO FOR SALE**—Nearly new,  
upright, mahogany finish, at a bargain.  
Apply at this office.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**—In comfort-  
able warm house. Reasonable. Apply  
MRS. RICHARDSON, Roblin's Hill.

**LOST**—On Monday, December 24th,  
near C. N. R. station, a sum of money.  
Finder will please leave at This Office, and  
receive reward.

**MEAN WANTED**—Everywhere to  
show samples or mail circulars for Large  
Mail Order House. Permanent position. Will  
pay \$20 weekly. THE CONSUMERS ASSOCI-  
ATION, Windsor, Ontario.

**TO RENT**—Seven Roomed House,  
on Roblin's Hill, with barn, also Coal  
Heater, in good condition for sale. Apply  
MRS. RICHARDSON, on premises.

**FOUND**—Christmas week, a Ladies'  
Purse containing a sum of money. Owner  
may have same by applying to Peter Oppen-  
heim, and proving property, and paying for this  
notice.

**TEACHER WANTED**—In School  
No. 7, Denbigh Township. Salary \$400.  
Duties to commence the First of January.  
Must hold a limited third class certificate. Ap-  
ply to J. M. STORING, Denbigh.

**WANTED TO BUY**—Two carloads  
of mixed hay, clover no objection.  
Quote prices baled, f. o. b. cars, any shipping  
point in Lennox or Addington. Apply to G. B.  
CURRAN, Agricultural Office, Napanee.

**FOR SALE**—A number of houses  
and lots in town, and also a number of  
desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.  
42-14

**LOST**—On Saturday night, in Napa-  
nee, a black bishop robe. The party or  
parties who took same from cutter will please  
return to this office, as they are known, and  
save further trouble.

**FOR SALE**—On easy terms. One  
Seed Store on Dundas Street, one Store-  
house and Evaporator, on Water Street. Ap-  
ply to Thos. Sympington.

**BOAR FOR SERVICE**—Pure bred  
registered Tamworth Boar, Fee \$3.00 at  
time of service, with privilege of returning.  
Sows left charged extra. R. J. MAGEE,  
Sillsville, Ont.

**ORGAN FOR SALE**—In first class  
condition. Would make good organ for  
country church. Unbridgeable—solid walnut  
case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dun-  
das Street, Napanee.

**BROOD SOWS FOR SALE**—Three  
High Class Grade Yorkshire Sows for  
sale. Average 25 lbs., good bacon type and  
quality, and should make A 1 Brood Sows.  
Price \$45 for immediate delivery. Mt. Pleasant  
Stock Farm. H. S. PRINGLE, R. R. No. 4,  
Napanee.

**FOR SALE**—Desirable Property.  
Corner Dundas and West Streets. Brick  
House and Office in first-class repair. small  
Barn, also Black Walnut Office Fixtures, in-  
cluding counter railing, drawers and case  
fronts. Some used sash with glass. Apply on  
premises, MRS. F. P. DOUGLAS.



# The Napanee Express

**E. J. POLLARD.**

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All kinds of reading notices or notices announcing engagements at which a fee is charged by subscription, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type insertion will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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Napanee, Ont.

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**MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE**

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office

**T. S. GERMAN,**

**Barrister and Solicitor,**

**MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.**

Office: Garage Block, 40 John Street,  
Napanee

**R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.**

**Physician Surgeon, etc.**

Home Care Surgeon at the Kingston General  
Hospital

Office—North side of Dundas Street, Napanee  
Home Care Surgeon at the Kingston General  
Hospital

**D. R. BENSON**

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of  
Express Printing Office, where he may be  
consulted on all diseases of Domestic  
Animals. All latest veterinary sciences.

Residence: West Street, near

Madden's grocery.

**Kingston Business College**

(Limited)

**Kingston, Canada.**

Canada's Highest Grade Business  
School offers superior courses in  
Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service  
and all commercial subjects.

Our graduates secure best positions.  
Particulars free.

**H. E. METCALF, Principal.**

## NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have  
Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully  
Compiled and Put Into  
Handy and Attractive Shape for  
the Readers of Our Paper—A  
Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

**WEDNESDAY.**

Japan is arranging for a loan to  
China.

The debt of the United States is  
now \$5,615,000,000.

The Roumanian Parliament was  
opened by the King.

Mayor Church of Toronto was re-  
elected by a majority of over 9,000.

City Clerk Lusted of Windsor is of  
opinion that only male ratepayers are  
eligible to the City Council.

New passport forms are in use at  
Windsor, bearing serial numbers and  
requiring statement of the holders' destination and dependents.

Guelph electors approved a by-law  
proposing a change in the mode of  
electing the mayor and council and  
increasing the size of the council.

Major H. M. Mowat, K.C., M.P.,  
will apply to the Minister of Justice  
for a pardon for Joshua Swan, the  
Roncesvalles avenue barber who was  
sentenced for making alleged dis-  
loyal statements.

The London (Eng.) Times says  
that John Galsworthy declined a  
knighthood, but his letter was too  
late to prevent the publication of his  
name in the official list of honors  
printed on New Year's Day.

Seven persons were killed and  
twenty-four injured by the explosion  
of a mine that was washed ashore in  
England between Ramsgate and  
Deal. The explosion occurred while  
an attempt was being made to haul it  
out on land.

**THURSDAY.**

The Manitoba Legislature is to as-  
semble on the 17th instant.

Premier Lloyd George sent a New  
Year's message to Canadians.

The first draft of men under the  
Military Service Act reported for  
service.

Ontario raised \$1,602,000 for the  
British Red Cross, and contributions  
are still coming in.

The Halifax Reconstruction Com-  
mittee has adopted the terrace cot-  
tage type of dwellings for temporary  
homes for 1,500 families.

Quebec Province is disputing the  
legality and binding force upon it of  
the Federal Government's order-in-  
Council regarding loans.

Mrs. Albina Bennett and Joseph  
Renaud, of Toronto, were arrested in  
connection with an alleged attempt  
to evade the Military Service Act.

Losses in 14,092 fires in Canada in  
1917 totalled \$23,251,604, more  
than \$15,100,000 damage resulting  
from only 76 fires; fatalities num-  
bered 189, excluding those in the  
Halifax disaster.

The enlistments of men in the in-  
fantry, artillery, railway construction  
and forestry units in the C. E. F. for  
the first half of December numbered  
2,081, and the total wastage 3,702.

The teachers in the Petrograd  
primary and secondary schools have  
gone on strike as a protest against  
the failure to call together the Con-  
stituent Assembly. The Moscow  
teachers have also gone on strike for  
the same reason. Only thirty-one of  
the four thousand working universi-  
ties are unaffected.

**FRIDAY.**

Passengers on a train in Mexico  
were massacred by Indians.

V. Stefansson expects to reach  
Nome, Alaska, next summer.



## COSTS LITTLE

Accomplishes Much

A two cent stamp does a lot for  
very little money, but it would re-  
quire thousands of two cent stamps  
and personal letters to make your  
wants known to as many people as  
a 25c. investment in our Classified  
Want Ads.

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reported as contagious and infec-  
tious.

The Government will till further  
notice permit free export under li-  
cense of molybdenum, tungsten, and  
their ores, alloys, etc., to the  
United States and France.

**MONDAY.**

The Hydro system was partially  
crippled by the storm.

The Alberta Legislature is to be  
summoned to meet Feb. 7.

Twenty persons were executed at  
Ghent, Belgium, for espionage.

Japanese warships prevented sub-  
marines from attacks on British  
transports.

Quiet has been restored in Spain  
and many non-commissioned officers  
removed.

It is estimated that a third of the  
men called to military service have  
not reported.

The Toronto ferry dock was de-  
stroyed by a spectacular fire involv-  
ing a loss of \$55,000.

What looked like the first case of  
coal boarding was reported to Hon-  
orary Fuel Controller Harris.

John Henry Helm, a prominent  
Port Hope citizen, died suddenly of  
pleuro-pneumonia, at the age of 72.

Category "A" cannot cross to the  
United States at will, steps having  
been taken to prevent them from  
doing so.

Rev. Frederick Smith, Presbyter-  
ian minister at Oil Springs, and at  
Bradford for about 30 years, died in  
his 81st year.

An order-in-Council fixes a rate of  
allowances for discharged soldiers  
coming from their place of residence  
to the M. H. C. artificial limb fac-  
tories for repairs.

Mrs. L. B. Copeland, a McGill  
honour graduate, and a prominent  
social welfare and Red Cross worker  
in Winnipeg, died of burns received  
when her dress caught fire as she  
was passing a gas grate.

The Food Controller has recom-  
mended that the Canadian Railway  
Association for National Defence  
urge shippers and railways that only  
car lots of certain foodstuffs be ac-  
cepted, and cars loaded to capacity.

As a young man appealing for ex-  
emption was found to be suffering  
from smallpox, the Appeal Judge and  
military authorities decided that no  
more men should be called from the  
counties of Northumberland and  
Kent indefinitely.

**TUESDAY.**

Butter in Berlin was selling for  
\$2.25 per pound.

The Austrian Socialist leader En-  
glebert Pernerstorfer is dead.

Regular passenger traffic over the  
Quebec bridge was inaugurated.

## PEACE STILL REMOT

Negotiations Between Russia  
and Germans Ended.

Warlords Were Unable to Agree W  
the Democratic Slav Leaders, a  
the Bolshevik Government W  
Devote Its Attention to Streng  
ening the Russian Nation.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The peace  
negotiations between the Central Po  
ers and the Bolshevik Governme  
in Russia have been "temporar  
suspended" by the Germans.

Despatches received here fr  
Petrograd dated Friday and Satu  
day, confirm the previous reports th  
the Russian peace delegation, incl  
ing Leon Trotsky, the Bolshev  
Foreign Minister, returned to Bre  
Litovsk in an endeavor to arran  
for a transfer of the negotiations  
neutral territory. The German  
refusal to acquiesce in the Russian  
demand, according to these despatch  
was based on the fact that their de  
legates already had arrived at Bre  
Litovsk.

An armistice has been declared  
the Ukraine region, the Rada, t  
Ukrainian legislative body, and t  
Bolshevik having agreed to a co  
promise of their differences. T  
Rada is said to be ready to decline  
give support to General Kaledin  
and his Cossacks in return for t  
withdrawal of the Bolshevik troo  
from the Ukraine.

The Petrograd Post says the Ki  
of Roumania has cabled on the E  
tente Allies that the Roumanians  
determined to continue the war, no  
withstanding the desires of t  
troops on the Russian-Roumani  
front, and that M. Poincare, t  
French President, replied assurin  
the King of France's support.

The Central Executive of t  
Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputi  
has decided to assemble the thi  
Congress of Workmen's and Soldie  
Deputies January 21. According  
M. Zinovieff, one of the Bolshev  
leaders, there is no intention to co  
ceal the fact that the motive for ca  
ling the congress is to oppose the Co  
stituent Assembly which, in view  
the fact that the candidates we  
nominated before the October rev  
lution, may not be representative  
the country. M. Zinovieff says t  
Bolshevik programme will be su  
mitted to the Constituent Assemb  
for approval, and if the assembly  
willing to work in harmony it w  
justify the hopes and expectations  
the people. On the contrary, shou  
it reject the Bolshevik program  
the assembly would find itself in c  
dict with the laboring masses and l  
brushed away.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' D  
puties have decided to send a del  
gation abroad with a view to callin  
an international Socialist conferen  
in Switzerland.

## GERMAN SOLDIERS REVOL

Strange Story Received From th  
Russian Front.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A despatch r  
ceived here from the Russian wir  
less service says that 25,000 Germa  
soldiers in the region east of Kovt  
have revolted. General deserters  
state that in consequence of the Gov  
ernment drafting all soldiers belo  
the age of 35 for despatch to th  
western front, the aforementioned  
number of men rebelled and marche  
out of the battle line.

They then entrenched themselves  
with rifles and machine guns again

## REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for

**NAPANEE**

and District for

**CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.**

Spring 1917 planting list is now  
ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN  
GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock,  
including MONTOSH RED APPLE,  
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPB-  
ERRY, and many other leaders.

New Illustrated Catalogue sent on

## REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for  
NAPANEE  
and District for

## CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock, including McIntosh Red Apple, ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and many other leaders.

New Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

Start now at best selling time. Liberal proposition.

## STONE & WELLINGTON.

The Fonthill Nurseries  
(Established 1837)  
TORONTO, ONT.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

# PATENTS

TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS

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MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 637 F St., Washington, D. C.



## Better Look Now

If you have decided to take a summer cottage, now is the time to look over the Classified Ads. for cottages to rent.

You will get a more satisfactory selection, now, than you will later on.

Or if you wish to take boarders or have places to rent, now is the time to place your Classified Ad.

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## WE ARE SELLING.

Silos, Karn pianos, Oliver plows, Lily Cream separators, and other Agricultural Implements. We have the Kingston Milling Co's. White Rose flour, which is undoubtedly one of the best flours made. Call and see us.

SPENCER & ROSE,

39-b West Side Market.

## TILE.

Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napane Brick Yard.

lantly, attorney, railway construction and forestry units in the C. E. F. for the first half of December numbered 2,081, and the total wastage 3,702.

The teachers in the Petrograd primary and secondary schools have gone on strike as a protest against the failure to call together the Constituent Assembly. The Moscow teachers have also gone on strike for the same reason. Only thirty-one of the four thousand working universities are unaffected.

## FRIDAY.

Passengers on a train in Mexico were massacred by Indians.

V. Stefansson expects to reach Nome, Alaska, next summer.

The coal situation is being gradually relieved in Ontario cities.

Rev. Robert Godfrey, a pioneer in the Methodist Church died in Saskatoon.

The Toronto street railway earnings for 1917 showed a large increase over the earnings for 1916.

The dates for the Patriotic Fund and Red Cross campaign were fixed for January 22, 23, and 24.

A deputation from western Ontario asked for a Government investigation into the natural gas supply of several counties.

The operation of the draft under the Military Service Act began very satisfactorily throughout the Dominion yesterday.

The commission on salmon fisheries in British Columbia recommends that no more cannery licenses be granted for five years.

James McDonald, a builder of wharves, elevators, harbor works and other buildings, died at Collingwood, in his hundred and seventh year.

M. D. Montgomery, manager of the Ingersoll Gas Company, died of the burns he received on Wednesday when an explosion took place at the company's plant.

The Canadian Railway Association for National Defence has arranged to reduce the passenger service, owing to need to conserve coal and labor for the most necessary purposes.

## SATURDAY.

The Food Controller will not permit potato prices to go any higher.

The first response to the call to the colors has been quite up to expectations.

George Arliss blamed the movies for the empty gallery seats at historical plays.

An increase in the number of communicable diseases was reported by the Provincial Officer of Health.

The Nationalist party of Australia has resolved, by a vote of 63 to 2, to retain Premier Hughes in the leadership.

Exhibition camp, Toronto, has not yet fixed any punishment for those draftees who failed to report on Thursday.

Remarkable saving has been effected in beef, bacon, and white flour by voluntary rationing, meatless days, etc.

Andrew Broder, P.C., ex-M.P. for Dundas county, died suddenly at his home in Morrisburg at the age of seventy-two.

The Government's shipbuilding program will involve the expenditure of between fifty and sixty million dollars a year.

Finance Commissioner Bradshaw of Toronto has found some nesteggs which will materially reduce the expected overdraft from 1917.

Emergency shipments of coal to Canada have been arranged for by Fuel Controller Magrath, who has been in Washington and New York.

The Canadian Railway War Board has made a number of far-reaching decisions affecting traffic conditions to avoid freight congestion, etc.

The Public Health Commission of Saskatchewan has announced that venereal diseases must in future be

large shippers and railways that only car lots of certain foodstuffs be accepted, and cars loaded to capacity.

As a young man appealing for exemption was found to be suffering from smallpox, the Appeal Judge and military authorities decided that no more men should be called from the counties of Northumberland and Kent indefinitely.

## TUESDAY.

Butter in Berlin was selling for \$2.25 per pound.

The Austrian Socialist leader Engelbert Pernerstorfer is dead.

Regular passenger traffic over the Quebec bridge was inaugurated.

The export of U. S. coal will be permitted for war purposes only.

Coal is selling in Brantford at \$12 a ton. One hotel has closed for want of fuel.

The American steamer Harry Lukenbach was torpedoed and sunk with loss of life.

A reward of ten dollars will be paid for the arrest of a defaulter under the Military Service Act.

The military and naval votes cast overseas in the general election numbered 240,000, those in North America about 40,000.

Sir Thomas White denies that it is his intention to modify the order-in-Council requiring his approval of Provincial, municipal, and other bond donations.

An Anglican missionary from British Columbia in an interview said he feared that the Indians would not respond to the calls under the Military Service Act.

Rev. Dr. A. G. Sinclair of St. Andrew's Church, Winnipeg, was called to High Park Presbyterian Church, Toronto, to succeed Rev. Dr. Gilbert Wilson, who went to Chicago.

The first public presentation of a Military Medal on Prince Edward Island took place Saturday, Pte. A. P. MacAulay's parents receiving it, he having been killed in action.

One of the heads of the Military Service Council stated that reports indicate that men are responding satisfactorily to the draft call, and as well in Quebec as anywhere else.

A British torpedo-boat destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean Sea, according to an Admiralty announcement. All the officers of the destroyer were saved, but ten members of the crew were lost.

## Repulsed a Raid and Took Prisoners.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The official communication, issued by the War Office Saturday night, says:

"We repulsed an enemy raid south of Juvincourt and took prisoners. In Champagne one of our detachments penetrated, north of Main de Massiges, the German trenches, where they carried out destructive operations."

"Quite lively artillery fighting took place in the Avocourt Wood and in the neighborhood of Caubieres Wood."

"On Jan. 4, five German airplanes were brought down in the course of engagements by our pilots."

"Eastern theatre, Jan. 4.—There was feeble artillery action along the whole front owing to a snow storm."

## Bolsheviki Military Census.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 8.—The Smolyn institute has ordered a general military census beginning Jan. 5 (Jan. 18 in our calendar). The purpose of the census is to discover deserters and to compile a record of the workmen available for reinforcements for the troops on the battle fronts.

# Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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## PEACE STILL REMOTE

Negotiations Between Russians and Germans Ended.

Warlords Were Unable to Agree With the Democratic Slav Leaders, and the Bolshevik Government Will Devote Its Attention to Strengthening the Russian Nation.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The peace negotiations between the Central Powers and the Bolshevik Government in Russia have been "temporarily suspended" by the Germans.

Despatches received here from Petrograd dated Friday and Saturday, confirm the previous reports that the Russian peace delegation, including Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, returned to Brest-Litovsk in an endeavor to arrange or a transfer of the negotiations to neutral territory. The German refusal to acquiesce in the Russian demand, according to these despatches, was based on the fact that their delegates already had arrived at Brest-Litovsk.

An armistice has been declared in the Ukraine region, the Rada, the Ukrainian legislative body, and the Bolshevik having agreed to a compromise of their differences. The Rada is said to be ready to decline to give support to General Kaledines and his Cossacks in return for the withdrawal of the Bolshevik troops from the Ukraine.

The Petrograd Post says the King of Roumania has cabled on the Entente Allies that the Roumanians are determined to continue the war, notwithstanding the desires of the troops on the Russian-Roumanian front, and that M. Poincaré, the French President, replied assuring the King of France's support.

The Central Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies has decided to assemble the third congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies January 21. According to I. Zinovieff, one of the Bolshevik leaders, there is no intention to conceal the fact that the motive for calling the congress is to oppose the Constituent Assembly which, in view of the fact that the candidates were nominated before the October revolution, may not be representative of the country. M. Zinovieff says the Bolshevik programme will be submitted to the Constituent Assembly for approval, and if the assembly is willing to work in harmony it will satisfy the hopes and expectations of the people. On the contrary, should they reject the Bolshevik programme the assembly would find itself in conflict with the laboring masses and be rushed away.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies have decided to send a delegation abroad with a view to calling an international Socialist conference in Switzerland.

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## GERMAN PRESS MUZZLED.

People Cannot Learn Truth About the War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Evidence of the care the German Government is taking to direct public opinion and to deceive not only its enemies, but its own people, is contained in a series of secret instructions issued to the German press by the censorship which have fallen into the hands of the State Department. These instructions cover a period of less than three months of last year, but they tell a very complete story of how the Teutonic war lords control public opinion.

Owners of newspapers and publishers generally not only are limited as to the character of the articles printed, but in many cases are told what they should publish, and in what terms. Labor disturbances, food shortage, and difficulties in securing and distributing coal are placed under the ban, but newspapers are urged to give prominence to enemy losses and to certain prescribed interpretations of international situations.

A hint of the relentlessness of authorities in punishing infractions of orders is contained in one notice in which attention is called to the fact that the police "have again been notified to seek out and to bring to ruthless punishment originators and communicators of untrue military, political, financial, and economic reports."

In another notice similar warning is given that the police will "proceed energetically" against those who repeated untrue reports.

Interesting light is thrown upon the Berlin view of the preparations for war in the United States by a paragraph of an order dated June 6 last. It says:

"While the news about America's war preparations, such as the organization and outfitting of an army one million strong to reinforce the French-English front, is looked upon, in that form as 'bluff,' the spreading of which may unfavorably affect the opinion of the German people, yet the fact must not be overlooked on the other hand that the United States, with the support of its capacity for material and industrial management is arming itself for war with great energy and tenacity. The war preparations in America are therefore, as was intimated in the Reichstag at the time, not at all to be made little of, but must be taken seriously without on that account being made a source of worry."

## SINN FEINERS BUSY.

Will Take Referendum on Irish Independence.

CORK, Jan. 8.—The Sinn Feiners have completed their organization for taking a referendum of the people of Ireland upon the question of "a free and independent Ireland," and hope to have the full return ready in a fortnight.

Questioned on the matter, a prominent member of the organization told the voting would open soon, and when the figures were announced it would be open to any voter to examine the votes as to their accuracy.

A vote on those principles is bound to be a failure, as there are numbers of people in Ireland who will refuse to vote under any conditions, and a big majority who would vote in secret to remain within the British Empire, but will not vote in open ballot.

## WAR AIMS OF BRITISH

Purposes of Allies Stated by Premier Lloyd George.

All Territorial Settlements Are to Be Based on the Consent of the Governed, and the Germans Must Make Reparation for All the Atrocities Committed in the War.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Britain's answer to Count Czernin's terms of peace for the Central powers has been announced emphatically to the world by Premier Lloyd George in a speech at the British laborite "man power" conference.

The British Premier laid down three cardinal principles on which Britain—and the allies—would be willing to talk of peace.

"Before permanent peace can come," the Prime Minister said, "three conditions must be fulfilled.

"First—The sanctity of the treaty must be re-established.

"Second—There must be territorial settlements based on the consent of those governed.

Third and last—There must be created some international organization to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war."

The Premier held that Britain and her allies are fighting:

Not for the destruction or disruption of Germany.

Not to destroy Austria-Hungary or Turkey.

Not merely to alter or destroy the imperial constitution of Germany.

Not to take Turkey's lands that are predominantly Turkish from them.

But for these principles:

Complete restoration of Belgium.

Reparation as far as possible for devastated towns and cities.

Neutralization and internationalization of the Dardanelles.

Reconsideration of the great wrong done to France in 1871—referring to Alsace-Lorraine.

Establishment of an independent Poland—"comprising all genuinely Polish elements, because this is necessary to the stability of Western Europe."

Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine—all entitled to separate national conditions.

Russia, the British statesman left for the future decision of the Russian people themselves.

Inhabitants of African colonies to be "placed under an administration acceptable to themselves to prevent exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists and of European governments."

## TURKS DESIRE PEACE.

Free Passage of Dardanelles Offered to Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian ships, Russian evacuation of Turkish territory and the demobilization of the Russian Black Sea fleet are provided for in the draft of Turkish peace terms presented to Russia, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd. Turkey, it is provided, is to retain her active army in consequence of the continuation of war against the Entente.

The main points in the draft presented by the Turkish delegates are given in the despatch as follows:

(1) Frontier lines to remain as before the war.

(2) Within two years of the conclusion of peace the contracting par-

## THE MARKETS

### TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Jan. 8.—The Board of Trade official market quotations for yesterday:

Manitoba Wheat (In Store Fort William, including 2½¢ Tax.)

No. 1 northern, \$2.23½.  
No. 2 northern, \$2.20½.  
No. 3 northern, \$2.17½.  
No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½.

Manitoba Oats (In Store Fort William).  
No. 2 C.W., 86½¢.  
No. 3 C.W., 80½¢.

Extra No. 1 feed, 80½¢.  
No. 1 feed, 77½¢.  
American Corn (Track, Toronto).  
No. 3 yellow—Nominal.

Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside).  
No. 2 white—81¢ to 82¢, nominal.  
No. 3 white—80¢ to 81¢, nominal.

Ontario Wheat (Basis in Store Montreal).  
No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.22.  
Peas (According to Freight Outside).  
No. 2—\$3.70 to \$3.80.

Barley (According to Freight Outside).  
Malting—\$1.36 to \$1.38.  
Buckwheat (According to Freight Outside).  
Buckwheat—\$1.55 to \$1.58.

Rye (According to Freight Outside).  
No. 2—\$1.78.  
Manitoba Flour (Toronto).  
First patents, in jute bags, \$11.50.

Second patents, in jute bags, \$11.  
Strong bakers', in jute bags, \$10.60 to \$10.80.

Ontario Flour (In Bags, Prompt Shipments).  
Winter, according to sample, \$10.10.  
Montreal, \$9.95 Toronto, \$9.80 bulk, seaboard.

Milled (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freight, Bags Included).  
Bran, per ton, \$35; shorts, per ton, \$40; middlings, per ton, \$45 to \$46; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

Hay (Track, Toronto).  
No. 1, per ton, \$15.50 to \$16.50; mixed, per ton, \$13 to \$15.

Straw (Track, Toronto).  
Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.

### WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—The demand for cash oats was good, with lower grades narrowing half a cent in spreads.

Demand for cash barley continued fair. No. 3 and No. 4 grades were ¼¢ lower. Other grades were unchanged.

There was a good demand for cash flax.

Offerings were light in all grains, and requirements were not filled. Oat futures closed ¼¢ higher for May and ½¢ up for July.

Barley closed ¼¢ higher for May. Flax closed unchanged for January, and May ¼¢ higher.

Winnipeg market: Oats—Old contract, May closed 85½¢.

New contract—May, 85½¢ to 85½¢; July, 83½¢ to 84½¢.

Barley—May closed \$1.45½.

Flax—Jan. closed, \$3.16; May, \$3.23 to \$3.23½.

Cash prices: Oats—No. 2 C.W., 86½¢; No. 3 C.W., 80½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 80½¢; No. 1 feed, 77½¢; No. 2 feed, 74½¢.

Barley—No. 3, \$1.38; No. 4, \$1.33; rejected, \$1.15; feed, \$1.15.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.17½; No. 2 C.W., \$3.13; No. 3 C.W., \$2.96.

### CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½
May	127½	127½	127	127½	127½
Oats	77½	77½	76½	77½	77½
May	80	80½	79½	80½	79½
Port	44.50	45.37	44.90	45.30	44.87
May	45.50	45.80	45.50	45.30	44.87
Lard	24.30	24.40	24.25	24.37	24.20
May	23.95	24.00	23.95	24.00	23.80
May	24.10	24.20	24.07	24.17	24.02
Jan.	23.57	23.77	23.57	23.77	23.42

Liverpool, Jan. 7.—Beef—Extra India mess, 360s.

Pork—Prime mess, western, 330s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 137s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 152s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 160s; long clear middles, light, 23 to 24 lbs., 160s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 159s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 157s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 125s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 139s; American refined, pails, 136s 3d; American refined, boxes, 135s.

Tallow—Australian, in London, 72s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 125s 9d.

Rosin—Common, 60s.

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Since the publishing of the German peace terms, pointedly ignoring the Irish question, which the Sinn Feiners told the country was one of the trump cards of the Central powers, the sting has gone out of the republican organizations and they are now hard set to put a new stunt before the people. To keep enthusiasm going, they now say there is danger of famine, and if any more food leaves the country they will call out on strike the railway and transport workers. If carried out this would do much more than anything else to smash the Sinn Feiners, as Ireland is dependent on England for its commerce and market, and in a short time the people would see this policy was most ruinous to Ireland from a business standpoint.

## BATTLES IN THE MAKING.

Armies Are Preparing for Offensives in Near Future.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Although infantry operations in the major war theatres are of a minor character, signs are not wanting that big battles are in the process of making in Flanders, France, and Italy. At various points in these three war zones intensive artillery duels are going on day and night. They are particularly severe in the region of Ypres and the Cambrai sector, where the British are facing the Germans, along the Aisne, on the Verdun sector and along the Moselle River, where the forces of the German Crown Prince and Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg are opposing the French, and in the Italian highlands from the region of Lake Garda eastward to the Piave River, where the Austro-German troops are aligned against the Italians, French, and British.

South-west of Ypres, in Flanders, the Germans have made an attempt to enter British positions, but met with repulse and heavy losses under the fire of the British infantry and machine-guns. Likewise an attempted raid against the French positions on the historic Hill 304, in the Verdun sector, was stopped with sanguinary losses to the Germans. These two manoeuvres constitute the only activity by infantry forces at any point, except that small British patrols at several places forced crossings of the Piave River against the Teutonic allies.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo.

Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of CATARRH CURE published by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D., 1898. A. W. GLEASON.

(Seal)

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

to Russia.

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The main points in the draft presented by the Turkish delegates are given in the despatch as follows:

(1) Frontier lines to remain as before the war.

(2) Within two years of the conclusion of peace the contracting parties shall conclude a convention respecting sea trade and consulates.

(3) War losses incurred by individuals to be refunded.

(4) Guarantees to be given for the territorial integrity and development of Persia on the basis of her entire independence.

(5) Free passage to be granted Russian ships passing through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

(6) Mobilization within limits to be permitted for national defense.

(7) Russia to undertake to remove her armies to territory within the previous Russian borders in six or eight weeks after signing the peace agreement, leaving only one division to safeguard her frontier.

### New Envoy to United States.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Sunday Observer says, in regard to the appointment of a British Ambassador to the United States:

"It is assumed that Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of Britain, accepting the office in the public interest, and at considerable personal sacrifice, will be the new Ambassador to the United States. It is known that his appointment will be particularly acceptable to President Wilson and the American people."

### 18,000 Miles for Two Cents.

This is what the Post Office did for a penny in order to deliver a letter to a soldier:

Sent it first to the Topographical Section, R.E., East Africa.

Forwarded it to Dodoma, 100 miles inland.

Transmitted it to the Military Hospital, Cape Town.

Sent it back to home address.

Forwarded it to a camp in England.

Returned it home again.

Delivered it at Carnlough, Antrim.

The letter, posted in January, was received in August, and Mr. R. Martin, Woodvale road, Belfast, who has forwarded the envelope for inspection, estimates that it has journeyed 18,000 miles. Back and front, the envelope is covered with addresses.

### Ancient Heligoland.

Centuries ago Heligoland, the present great German naval base in the North Sea, was at least five times its present size and a place of no little importance. Like so many islands, it had a peculiar attraction for the peoples of the surrounding mainlands. They stood in awe of it, and mythology claimed it for its own. It was here that Forsei, the god of justice, had a temple, as had also, according to another tradition, the goddess Hetha, a special object of veneration among the Angles of the mainland. Later on it was the realm of the Pagan king, Radbod.

### Potatoes.

The potato was first introduced into Spain by Hieronymus Cardan, a monk, in 1553; into England by Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake in 1563; and into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1586.

Lard—	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.37	24.20
May	23.95	24.00	23.95	24.00	23.80
Jan.					
Ribs—					
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Turpentine—Spirits, 125s 9d.  
Rosin—Common, 60s.  
Petroleum—Refined, 1s 6d.  
War kerosene—No. 2, 1s 2 1/2d.  
Lime oil—61s 6d.

## CATTLE MARKETS.

### UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Jan. 8.—Receipts at the Union Stock Yards yesterday were 141 loads, with 2,510 cattle, 138 calves, 1,270 hogs, and 954 sheep and lambs.

### EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2900. Steady; prime steers, \$12.50 to \$14.50; shipping steers, \$11.75 to \$13; butchers, \$10 to \$12.25; yearlings, \$10.50 to \$12.50; heifers, \$3 to \$11.50; cows, \$4.50 to \$10.25; bulls, \$5.50 to \$9.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.50 to \$10.50; fresh cows and springers, \$50 to \$140. Steady; \$7 to \$17.50.  
Hogs—Receipts, 12,000. Easy to steady; heavy, \$17.20 to \$17.35; mixed and yorkers, \$17.10 to \$17.15; light yorkers and pigs, \$16.70 to \$16.75; roughs, \$15.90 to \$16.15; sows, \$14 to \$15.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5000. Active and strong; lambs, \$13 to \$18.50; yearlings, \$12 to \$16; others unchanged.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts 14,000. Market strong. Beeves, \$7.85 to \$13.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.70 to \$10.50; cows and heifers, \$5.50 to \$11.60; calves, \$8.50 to \$15.25.  
Hogs—Receipts 30,000. Market strong. Light, \$15.75 to \$16.65; mixed, \$16.10 to \$16.80; heavy, \$16.00 to \$16.80; rough, \$16.05 to \$16.35; pigs, \$12.50 to \$15.50; bulk of sales, \$16.40 to \$16.75.  
Sheep—Receipts 19,000. Market strong. Lambs, native, \$13.30 to \$17.50.

### B. C. Coal Production Breaks Record

VICTORIA, Jan. 8.—All previous records for coal production by the collieries of Vancouver Island were broken during 1917, when the aggregate output was 1,698,235, an increase of 205,474 tons over the 1916 output, and 72,305 tons in excess of the 1910 figures, which showed the best previous year in the industry on the island. The returns for the Nicola and Crow's Nest fields are not yet available. Owing to the strike troubles in the latter field, the production there will show a falling off and the aggregate production for the province as a whole is not expected to exceed that of 1916, when the total was 2,485,580 tons.

### Has Not Quit.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—An official Berlin despatch says that a report published in several papers that General von Ludendorff, first quartermaster-general, had tendered his resignation is not in accordance with facts.

### Many Were Executed.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—Twenty-two persons, among them four from Antwerp, eight from Ghent, and a Dutch skipper, were executed at Ghent December 20, for alleged espionage, according to The Telegraph's correspondent at Flushing. Three other Hollanders were condemned to three, four, and ten years' imprisonment, respectively. A large number of Belgians also received long terms of imprisonment, and many others still are incarcerated at Ghent awaiting trial.



# HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER  
OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

## HEART DISEASE.

**I**N RECENT YEARS the number of cases and deaths from disorders of the heart have markedly increased. In Ontario the ratio of deaths has steadily risen during the last decade, and as a cause of death organic heart disease now heads the list. A certain amount of the increase may be set down to better diagnosis and more accurate statistics, but these facts will hardly account for the remarkable increase during recent years. What can be done about it? In the first place means must be taken to establish not an early diagnosis but an earlier diagnosis. Every man or woman who has reached the age of 40 years should be examined by a physician; and the physician must not, as is sometimes done, slur over the examination and hastily conclude that the symptoms are those of dyspepsia.

## ORGANIC HEART DISEASE

What symptoms and signs are the most important in the testing diagnosis of heart disease? Among the most important are weariness, lassitude, and decreased ambition. If these are complained of it should lead the physician to make a most careful examination. Then there may be a tendency towards breathlessness in hurrying to a street-car, or in going up hill or upstairs, or there may be a sense of tightness or pain in the chest which disappears following a few minutes' rest. There may or may not be palpitation. Sometimes there is a slight puffiness about the foot tops or the feet are somewhat swollen, and there may be occasional spots or bright lights before the eyes with transient giddiness. Physical examination may disclose some valvular trouble, or there may be a slight change in the character of the first sound with a slight increase in cardiac dullness or some irregularity in the pulse. The condition of the arteries and pulse must be carefully noted, and the urine should, as in every first examination by the physician, be carefully analyzed. If careful examination denotes some cardiac affection, its early recognition will pave the way for such treatment as will delay or prevent further progress. The prompt and ready detection of heart disease is just as important as the early recognition of tuberculosis. By detecting it in the early stage it is usually possible, by proper diet, exercise, and regulation of work, to add years or decades of useful activity to one's life.

Twelve miles up Dufferin street from the City of Toronto, on the banks of the circuitous Don River is a pretty stretch of broken land, comprising some fifty acres, is the site of the Connaught Laboratories which are destined to be a bright spot in the future public health history of this fair Province. As soon as the buildings, now in course of construction, are completed all the various serums in use at the present time in the prevention of disease will be manufactured here. The rolling pastures will accommodate the horses necessary for the blood serum used in the preparation of diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins and of anti-meningitis serum. Here, too, will be prepared smallpox vaccine and Pasteur preventive treatment of rabies. The land and buildings necessary for this purpose are a gift from Colonel Albert Gooderham to the Provincial University, which makes and supplies these products for the Provincial Board of Health, and which are in turn supplied by the Board free of cost to the people of the Province. No better work is being done for the public anywhere in the civilized world, and the Board is much gratified by the numerous letters and words of appreciation of this enterprise which come from the medical profession and the people of Ontario. The generous gift of Colonel Gooderham, it is hoped, will be but the beginning of a series of similar gifts to public health work in Ontario, which can only be successfully carried out by money, which after all judiciously used is the chief factor in the prevention of disease.

## CONNAUGHT LABORATORY

4.—Fleas. J.S.G., Hamilton.  
Q.—Do fleas carry disease of any kind? If so, how may they be got rid of?  
A.—Fleas carry a disease known as bubonic plague from rats, squirrels and other small animals. This disease is unknown in Canada.  
Fleas may be destroyed by dusting fresh Pyrethrum powder into the seams of the clothing or by dusting the powder over the body. The floors of rooms should be washed with a solution of 5 per cent. cresol and 20 per cent. soft soap in water.

## THE TANKS.

### How Crew Escaped From Stranded Ship in Enemy Lines.

How the tanks won a battle north of St. Julien is now old history, though the experiences of their crews, some among the most drastic in the war, are as yet untold.

One of the best of these I heard yesterday within the body of one of the very tanks that had gone through the battle. The hide of the machine bore many of the marks of battle. It was dented and many nuts were shawed off, but it had been mended on the field and went as well as ever, as I can testify after traveling back in it from the old German trenches across rough country and modest bridges. It was a comfortable journey, varied only by one little affair with a pollard willow that caused a momentary retreat, a brief excitement produced by a gust of machine-gun fire against a low German airman, and the upsetting of a young officer by the sudden tightening of a steel rope during an interval spent in salving a sister tank.

All the tanks, of course, were not so lucky as this. One lies moribund in front of our latest line of advance, and the story of its crew's escape is characteristic of the new warfare. Goliath, which will serve for its name, serpentine forward unattended to attack a German strong place. His approach and the rattle of his shell sent some of the enemy running, while a few, more daring than the rest, vainly attacked him with bomb and rifle. At this crisis some wound or some accident produced paralysis, and Goliath was reduced to the condition of a motionless fort of steel instead of concrete, and the crew held their steel fort till dusk in fighting the rival and bigger defence in concrete.

They were marooned in the enemy's territory, but, taking out their Lewis guns and destroying the interior of the machine, they slipped out and started on a pilgrimage home. It was dusk, and directions were hard to keep. The rendezvous in a certain shell-hole was lost by some of the first scouts sent out to prospect, and so it came about that many of the crew were soon separated. Neither force thereabouts has a regular trench line, but the Germans were in possession, thickly enough scattered round and about in shell-holes.

A young officer, scouting alone, found himself suddenly in the midst of one of their little garrisons, but in spite of the surprise he had time to nip a bomb out of his pocket, release the pin, jerk the bomb into the enemy's midst, and bolt into the darkness again. He had now quite lost direction, and at dawn was still well within the enemy's lines. There was nothing for it but to lie doggo in a shell-hole till darkness came again. Next night luck was with him. He avoided all Germans, was shot at only once by one of our patrols, and after much trouble persuaded his friends that he was not an enemy. Others had other experiences, but every man of this crew came safely home.

Such fortune is rare, though this sort of experience is not uncommon in this in-and-out fighting. Some of the Surreys, for example, who have come through many of the hottest engagements in the war, and have surpassed themselves lately, had a much less fortunate adventure. A sprinkling went straight through to their objective and sent back a guard with their prisoners. They had gone some way on their journey, when a hidden fort opened fire on the guard and the prisoners ran off to the friendly shelter so unexpectedly

## American Sees Canada at War

**G**EOPGRAPHICALLY, Hamilton, Ont., is far from the western front; geographically it is near our border a few miles from Buffalo, where Morgan G. Day in the Springfield Republican. And yet going west from Springfield brought me infinitely nearer the war—almost three years nearer. And it is precisely because Hamilton approximates the size of Springfield that it at once interested me when government orders sent there. With a population of 100,000 people, noted for its manufacturing enterprise, in the heart of an agricultural community peculiarly reminiscent of the Connecticut valley, it was a chance to see how Springfield might appear should the war last three years. How is Hamilton standing it?

First impressions were gloomy enough. Pale uniformed cripples with crutches were the only young men on the streets. The comparative quiet of the latter shows how progressiveness is halted when the essential vigor of youth is removed. Older men seemed strained and sent-minded. Buffalo had been decked with flags. On my errand-mile's walk—I found only two flags and one was over the postoffice. I again noticed lamed men and was formed that besides the hospitals there were four sanitariums for the crazed by the war. Imagine if such places in Springfield! Pictorially, a mother who had been told son had fallen in the trenches, finding him in a visit to one of the sanitariums, a crazed unknown!

At length I reached the factory, now managed by a survivor of first Ypres. He had been lamed; his parents left on the Lusitania bringing him home. Both were lost, told myself that it must be decided unpleasant for him to discuss war—and here was my surprise—first acquaintance with the Canadian spirit.

They are all—with very few exceptions—more than willing to tell you about it. Pro-German propaganda again miscalculated when sneeringly hinted that England placing Canadians in the front line Canadians brag of it as a tribute to their gallantry. If they are to be the brunt of the battle for the sense of the empire, it is so much more to be proud of. They are content with emphasizing that it is a man from Ontario who fired the first gun at the Somme, but not "point with pride" to a regiment recruited near Hamilton, which required three times its number in months to maintain the standard quota!

This veteran of the early trench warfare, however, did testify to cold-blooded brutality of it all which we have heard such numberless tales. The universal loss of respect for the dead struck him as most horrifying aspect. While talking to two comrades one was shown a sniper. "What's the use of talking to a dead man," was the only interruption in the conversation. The morning came the regular ration rum to keep the nerves up to fight pitch. One morning the messenger with the grog was shot and the town nearby had an extra supply. No wonder some of them are

## A CUNNING ORIENTAL.

### Japanese Murderer Planted Tree Over His Victim.

In the dry as dust records of the Justice Department it is already known as the "tragedy of a bootlace," and, in all the history of Canadian criminology there perhaps never was a case with so many strange features or such a story of detective work. It opened with the advent of Rokuishi Yoshioka, a Japanese, pressed flat, as though a weight had been dragged over it. He followed that slight trail and found that it led to a depression near the river. Moss was growing there, and over it a tree was planted. Suspicious, the officer examined the ground closely. He thought the moss had been there for but a short time. He was convinced that the tree had been but recently planted. He notified his old colleagues on the force. They together dug out the tree. Underneath they found the Indian's body. The In-

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Yoshioka was in partnership with an Indian named Percy James. One day in the summer it was announced that the Indian and the Jap's wife were missing. A little later the Jap came along with the story that he had found the body of his wife in the bush. She had been shot dead by a shot gun. The inference was, according to the story told by Yoshioka, that the Indian had killed the wife and then made his escape.

The search for the Indian was about to be given up when a retired officer of the Mounted Police, living in Dawson, determined to join in the chase on his own account. At several points he found the moss

pressed flat, as though a weight had been dragged over it. He followed that slight trail and found that it led to a depression near the river. Moss was growing there, and over it a tree was planted. Suspicious, the officer examined the ground closely. He thought the moss had been there for but a short time. He was convinced that the tree had been but recently planted. He notified his old colleagues on the force. They together dug out the tree. Underneath they found the Indian's body. The Indian's Endicott shoes were without their laces, and it was from here that the first trail led back to the Jap. The vendor of the boots was found. He asserted that the boots were of a peculiar type, that the laces were supplied only with the boots, that only one pair had been sold within a recent date—the pair bought by the Indian. In the Jap's house were found a pair of laces corresponding. Yoshioka was convicted and has since paid the penalty of his crime.

#### Used Once in 500 Years.

The west doorway of Durham Cathedral, which has been closed since the early part of the fifteenth century, has been permanently opened. During the 500 years the doorway has been used only once.

came safely home.

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To return to the saved tank. I came back from the journey in it through Ypres in order to revisit that city of sacrifice. Imagination could not paint a more poignant emblem of ruin. The bleached and shattered ribs of the cathedral and the Cloth Hall shining against a very blue sky have conserved by some miracle of individuality the live beauty of old which the artists gave them, and one rose window in the cathedral keeps intact its delicate tracery to assert the wickedness of destruction else complete. In one of the houses holding three of its walls erect a flourishing fire had been lit among the fallen beams and dusty rafters by some stray shell. It was almost more than one could believe that their quick flames had come to life in such a field of skulls and skeletons.

A little later a thundercloud settled over the back of the city while the sun was still bright in the west, and Ypres was invested with the halo of as vivid a rainbow as ever I saw. Can it be that the home fires will ever burn again in this place of ruin, or was the promise in the heavens that day a vain emblem?—Cor. London Daily Mail.

#### The Phantom Moose.

A New York man who with several companions has been hunting deer in Maine, reports that he saw a very large white moose on the slope of the mountain. A white moose is a rarity, this one reported by the New York sportsman being the first seen or heard of since the days of the long-celebrated phantom moose of Lobster Lake, which remarkable monster flourished about 1897-1902. So much was said and written about the Lobster Lake white moose that hunters came from distant places to try a shot at him, but no man ever succeeded in laying him low, nor even in wounding him enough to affect his great speed. The animal's faculty of vanishing like mist, as much as his bleached coat, gained for him the title of The Phantom Moose. His range was from the St. John headwaters to Moosehead Lake, and his comings and goings were hard to follow. French Canucks and Indians were terrified at rumors of the beast's appearance near camp, for they considered him the embodiment of an evil spirit and this caused much annoyance to lumbermen, many a good cook or swamper having quit a camp when The Phantom Moose was reported to be in the vicinity.

Some writers affected to believe the Lobster Lake spectre was a mere invention—that the stories had their origin in the fact that a camp cook, an excitable French Canadian, was frightened half out of his wits one dark night by the sudden appearance of an old gray horse, which he took to be a mountainous moose. But the late John Ross, most famous of all Penobscot River lumbermen, saw the phantom, as did many of his crew at Lobster Lake, and they used to say that his horns would be worth a fortune. His weight was estimated at 1,500 pounds.

wariare, however, did testify to a cold-blooded brutality of it all, which we have heard such numberless tales. The universal loss of respect for the dead struck him as a most horrifying aspect. While talking to two comrades one was shot a sniper. "What's the use of talking to a dead man," was the only interruption in the conversation. Eve morning came the regular ration rum to keep the nerves up to fighting pitch. One morning the messenger with the grog was shot and the platoon nearby had an extra share.

No wonder some of them are morbid about it. But pessimistic never! Every shop and factory lists its roll of honor prominently posted near the entrance. Each family "armchair" military expert. Every one watches that bit of ground France measured in kilometers of which the Canadians are desperate struggling. Vimy ridge is familiar to many a Hamiltonian to who Kerensky is merely another of the Russian names! I left the factory and the evening newspapers black headlines reminiscent of August, 1914. Expecting something unusual, I bought a paper and read that the Canadians had taken No. 70. Somewhere on the fifth page the news of the Russian collapse was announced, but what was the entire eastern front compared with hill 70!

They know what it means—the Canadians! There is no longer that hysterical swing of the pendulum back and forth from high hopes to despair. They no longer count the gain in miles to-day and the loss lives to-morrow. The time element no man can tell. Perseverance and thrift alone tell the story. Such the Canadian spirit.

And on my return to Buffalo, bands and banners, in a word to emotionalism, I found myself as ing, "Which is the true patriotism

#### Soldier at 79.

Though the case mentioned at London tribunal recently—of an old soldier of 72 who has been severely wounded and is waiting his discharge from the English army—is remarkable, it is not unique. Probably the oldest active service veteran of the war is M. A. G. White of Halifax who was discharged, aged 79, in November, 1915, after having been the thick of the fighting for 96 days.

Last January a professor of Leipzig University, Dr. Gregory spent his seventieth birthday in the German trenches, where he was employed sweeping dungeons, while only a few weeks ago at Colchester a white-haired man of 60, Robert Welha arrived from France, sent away his colonel because he was too old.

A lieutenant of 68—a Surrey magistrate, named Webster—was killed in the big push of July last year.

Last April the death occurred from wounds received in action of Troop FitzHerbert, New Zealand expeditionary force, aged 63. There is also the case of Private O'Rourke, King's Liverpool Regiment, who returned from the trenches in September 1916, at the age of 67.

#### Armoured Cars.

Most of the armoured motor-cars used in the present war for outposts and scouting duty are encased in light frame of tough steel plate ranging in thickness from three-sixteenths to a quarter of an inch, and are impervious to rifle and machine gun fire.

#### The Welland Canal.

About \$13,000,000 of the total estimated cost of \$56,000,000 has been spent to date on the Welland ship canal. The work has been suspended on account of the war.

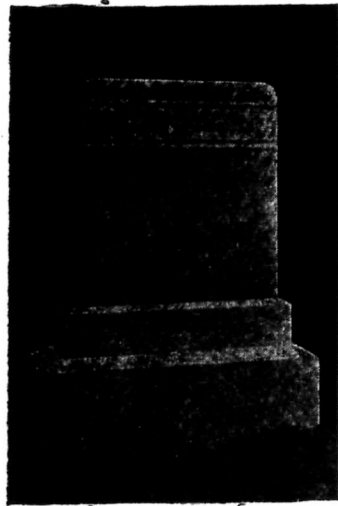
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## American Sees Canada at War

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First impressions were gloomy enough. Pale uniformed cripples on crutches were the only young men on the streets. The comparative quiet of the latter shows how progressiveness is halted when the essential lively vigor of youth is removed. Older men seemed strained and absent-minded. Buffalo had been bedecked with flags. On my errand—a mile's walk—I found only two flags, and one was over the postoffice. I again noticed lamed men and was informed that besides the hospitals there were four sanitariums for men crazed by the war. Imagine four such places in Springfield! Picture, also, a mother who had been told her son had fallen in the trenches, finding him in a visit to one of these sanitariums, a crazed unknown!

At length I reached the factory—now managed by a survivor of the first Ypres. He had been lamed and his parents left on the Lusitania to bring him home. Both were lost. I told myself that it must be decidedly unpleasant for him to discuss the war—and here was my surprise—my first acquaintance with the Canadian war spirit.

They are all—with very few exceptions—more than willing to tell you about it. Pro-German propaganda again miscalculated when it sneeringly hinted that England was placing Canadians in the front line. Canadians brag of it as a tribute to their gallantry. If they are to bear the brunt of the battle for the defense of the empire, it is so much the more to be proud of. They are not content with emphasizing that it was a man from Ontario who fired the first gun at the Somme, but must "point with pride" to a regiment recruited near Hamilton, which required three times its number in six months to maintain the standard quota!

This veteran of the early trench warfare, however, did testify to the cold-blooded brutality of it all, of which we have heard such numberless tales. The universal loss of respect for the dead struck him as the most horrifying aspect. While talking to two comrades one was shot by a sniper. "What's the use of talking to a dead man," was the only interruption in the conversation. Every morning came the regular ration of rum to keep the nerves up to fighting pitch. One morning the messenger with the grog was shot and the platoon nearby had an extra share. No wonder some of them are morbid about it. But, nevertheless,

## TWO BRITISH AIRMEN.

An Illustration of Their Coolness and Pluck.

The following story was told by a wounded pilot and serves as another illustration of the coolness and pluck of British airmen.

"Two of our fellows," he said, "had rather a startling adventure the other day. They left the aerodrome for a patrol stunt over the Boche lines. They saw something doing in the rear of the Hun lines and flew down to have a closer look, and they came under the fire of some 'archies.' Of course they paid little attention to the fire until a direct hit smashed the engine, and the pilot had barely time to turn the 'bus' for home when most of the engine fell clear. He didn't lose control, but planned down as much in the direction of the British lines as he could. They came to earth with a bit of a crash, inside the Boche lines, but neither the pilot nor his observer was hurt. They nipped out of the ruined 'bus' pretty quick and started running like blazes in the direction of the British trenches.

"There didn't seem to be any Boches about where they came down, and after running for some time they dropped to have a breather. While they lay on the ground out of breath, they spotted a sort of erection affair, banking and that sort of thing, covered with camouflage—looked like a big gun-pit. They crept up closer to the pit and got near enough to hear the Boches talking, but not near enough to be spotted. It was a gun-pit and a jolly big one at that, so they squatted there and then made a sketch map of it, with a bearing or two to get the proper range. After that they crept and ran and crawled until they got to the bank of the canal. They had to swim for it, and they took off as much dunnage as they could—stripped to their shirts, and one of them stuck the sketch in his tobacco pouch to keep it from getting soaked. Then they started off to swim for it. As they left the bank a couple of Boche snipers got a bead on them and they had just time to locate the beggars sniping in sunken barrels before they dived for it. They swam under water, coming up for a breather now and then, with the Boche snipers blazing away all the time.

"When they got to the other side, there was a bit of a slope to get up, and then one of our own sentries started to fire at them. They didn't want to kick up too much of a row and be pipped by the Boche after getting so far, but they managed by signals to show that the sniper-chap had made a mistake and they got through all right.

"The first thing they did, while still dressed only in wet shirts, was to get on the 'phone to our heavies, and by the help of the infantry O. C.'s map to give the exact location of that big gun-pit, as well as the two barrels. Next thing that happened was a series of direct hits on that gun emplacement, and the two snipers' barrels sent sky-high. It was a complete wash-out for the Boche."

## An Athletic Parson.

A creditable feat was performed a week or two ago by the Rev. Sidney Swann, vicar of Holbrook, Derby. He covered six half-miles—cycling the first, walking the second, running the third, paddling the fourth, sculling the fifth, and swimming the sixth—in twenty-six and a half minutes, beating by nearly three minutes the record set up a few weeks previously by Lieutenant J. P. Muller, of the Danish army. Mr. Swann, who is fifty-five years

## A SCRAP OF HISTORY

BLACK WATCH ASSISTED IN CONQUEST OF CANADA.

Scottish Soldier Took Part in the Colonial Wars, and in 1765 Fort Chartres, the Last and Strongest of the French Fortifications, Was Captured by the Forty-Second Highlanders.

**T**HE recent tour of this continent made by a detachment of the Forty-second Highlanders, the famous "Black Watch," attracted very general attention. The Canadian contingent of this famous regiment constitutes its overseas reserve.

It may be of interest to know that a detachment of the famous "Black Watch," under Captain Sterling, took a notable part in the defeat of the French as far back as 1765, when the lilies of France gave place to the red cross of Saint George, and the long struggle of the French war was ended. It was at Fort Chartres that the last drama in the great Empire of France in the new world was enacted, when Captain Sterling lowered the French flag and hoisted the British ensign.

The Forty-second Highlanders, familiarly known as the "Black Watch," was originally organized in Scotland for a particular service, and was brought to this continent during the great crisis of the struggle between the American colonies and the French forces controlled from Canada.

The Highlanders were originally comprised of armed companies employed to watch the highlands of Scotland. There were originally six companies stationed in different parts of the highlands and acting independently of each other and known as the "Black Watch," the term "black" arising from the color of the dress worn by them, composed of tartans. This body was raised from the whig, or loyal clans; Campbells, Grants, Monroes, and other men of good station, who joined it for the valued privilege of bearing arms.

The duties of the "Black Watch" were to enforce the disarming act in Scotland and to overawe the disaffected population to prevent political meetings of a seditious character and to check depredations among the clans on the lowland frontier. After considerable service of this character the companies were brought together and formed the Forty-second Regiment, under the command of the Earl of Crawford, in 1739. Retaining its original character, the Forty-second Regiment experienced a series of brilliant achievements and became one of the most distinguished corps in the British army.

It will be remembered by students of history that the union of Canada by a line of forts in the region of the west and south, controlled by France, was a favorite scheme at an early day. It really was a plan worthy of the most modern general staff.

It originated in the brain of the great explorer, La Salle, who first suggested such a policy. This line of military stations was intended not only to unite the south-west with Canada, but contemplated those outposts as centres of colonization for the vast inland territory and for future protection against rival nations. The shadow of Great Britain was continually cast athwart the path of France in the western wilderness. As early as 1715 it was suggested to

## I OWE MY HEALTH

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female



trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk

to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies." —Mrs. ROBT. STOFEL, Moore Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

the loss of their brother that one of the captains at Fort Chartres combined with the head of the family, then in Canada, and they assembled their forces at Fort Duquesne. It was this force which attacked Fort Necessity and caused Washington to surrender that post on the 4th of July, 1754.

As a result of the long war which ensued the French king ceded to Great Britain Canada and the great valley of the Mississippi east of that river. Fort Chartres was the last of the posts surrendered. To Captain Sterling of the Forty-second Highlanders, the famous "Black Watch," was intrusted the duty of receiving this surrender and lowering the last flag of France to fly on American soil east of the Mississippi river.

The regiment was then at Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh. The detachment floated down the Ohio and proceeded by way of the Mississippi to receive the surrender of the post. The distinguished "Black Watch" regiment was relieved in December of the year of the surrender by Major Farmer with a detachment of the Thirty-fourth British foot, which arrived by way of Mobile, having marched overland to the post.

## THIS EVER-SHIFTING SLANG.

New Words Are Growing Into the Language.

Slang, even peace slang, is a slippery, slipping, tricky, ever-transforming thing, and that is why the dictionary writers always make so poor a list of recording it. Each new book out of the trenches brings its batch of fresh inventions. Probably by the time the ink is dry on their pages their vocabulary would be distinctly had form in the best

This veteran of the early trench warfare, however, did testify to the cold-blooded brutality of it all, of which we have heard such numberless tales. The universal loss of respect for the dead struck him as the most horrifying aspect. While talking to two comrades one was shot by a sniper. "What's the use of talking to a dead man," was the only interruption in the conversation. Every morning came the regular ration of rum to keep the nerves up to fighting pitch. One morning the messenger with the grog was shot and the platoon nearby had an extra share.

No wonder some of them are morbid about it. But pessimistic—never! Every shop and factory has its roll of honor prominently posted near the entrance. Each family its "armchair" military expert. Everyone watches that bit of ground in France measured in kilometers for which the Canadians are desperately struggling. Vimy ridge is familiar to many a Hamiltonian to whom Kerensky is merely another of those Russian names! I left the factory, and the evening newspapers had black headlines reminiscent of August, 1914. Expecting something unusual, I bought a paper and read that the Canadians had taken hill No. 70. Somewhere on the fifth page he news of the Russian collapse was announced, but what was the entire eastern front compared with hill 70!

They know what it means—these Canadians! There is no longer that hysterical swing of the pendulum back and forth from high hopes to despair. They no longer count the gain in miles to-day and the loss in lives to-morrow. The time element to man can tell. Perseverence and brist alone tell the story. Such is he Canadian spirit.

And on my return to Buffalo, to bands and banners, in a word to war emotionalism, I found myself asking, "Which is the true patriotism?"

#### Soldier at 79.

Though the case mentioned at a London tribunal recently—of an old soldier of 72 who has been severely wounded and is waiting his discharge from the English army—is remarkable, it is not unique. Probably the oldest active service veteran of the war is M. A. G. White of Halifax, who was discharged, aged 79, in November, 1915, after having been in the thick of the fighting for 96 days.

Last January a professor of Leipzig University, Dr. Gregory spent his seventieth birthday in the German trenches, where he was employed sweeping dungeons, while only a few weeks ago at Colchester a white-haired man of 60, Robert Welham, arrived from France, sent away by his colonel because he was too old.

A lieutenant of 68—a Surrey magistrate, named Webster—was killed in the big push of July last year.

Last April the death occurred from wounds received in action of Trooper Herbert, New Zealand expeditionary force, aged 63. There is also the case of Private O'Rourke, King's Liverpool Regiment, who returned from the trenches in September, 1916, at the age of 67.

#### Armoured Cars.

Most of the armoured motor-cars used in the present war for outpost and scouting duty are encased in a light frame of tough steel plate, angling in thickness from three-sixteenths to a quarter of an inch, and are impervious to rifle and machine-gun fire.

#### The Welland Canal.

About \$13,000,000 of the total estimated cost of \$56,000,000 has been spent to date on the Welland ship canal. The work has been suspended on account of the war.

snipers' barrels sent sky-high. It was a complete wash-out for the Boche."

#### An Athletic Parson.

A creditable feat was performed a week or two ago by the Rev. Sidney Swann, vicar of Holbrook, Derby. He covered six half-miles—cycling the first, walking the second, running the third, paddling the fourth, sculling the fifth, and swimming the sixth—in twenty-six and a half minutes, beating by nearly three minutes the record set up a few weeks previously by Lieutenant J. P. Muller, of the Danish army.

Mr. Swann, who is fifty-five years of age, and who was in the Cambridge eight against Oxford in 1883, 1884, and 1885, has accomplished many feats of equal merit. While at Cambridge he was successful in winning most of the big sculling events, and during a visit to Japan he won most things started for on land and sea. As a cyclist he enjoys the distinction of being the first man to cycle round Syria, and he has accomplished on his bicycle the journey from Carlisle to London in one day. On one occasion he rowed a home-made boat from Crosby Vicarage, in Westmoreland, down the rapids of the Eden to the sea, a feat attended by considerable risk.

#### A Famous Musician.

The death of Dr. F. H. Torrington of Toronto has removed the most prominent figure in the Canadian musical world of the past half century. Conductor, organist, violinist, teacher, he was an Admirable Crichton of the art, but it was as the first of these that he excelled. He came to this country in 1856, unheralded and unknown, but a youth of indomitable energy. It is characteristic of the man that on his first day in Canada he at once commenced to earn money by tuning pianos, soliciting orders from door to door. His versatility was so great that he soon won favorable attention, and we hear of him playing violin solos in public, and it was not long before he obtained the position of organist and choirmaster of Great St. James' church, Montreal. It was in Toronto, however, that he reached the summit of his career. He rescued the Philharmonic Society from dissolution and organized and conducted during a course of many years many memorable productions of great oratorios and other choral works. He developed the choir of the Metropolitan Church to a degree of efficiency, which has not yet been surpassed. As to his other multiple achievements have they not already been written down? His labors in the cause of music had a far-reaching influence through English-speaking Canada, and the present generation of music-lovers are indebted to him for the general advancement in the appreciation and development of the art. In private life he revealed himself to those who knew him well as a kindly, genial, cheery, charitable gentleman. Many a wandering musician when stranded received from him a helping hand. Of his benevolence, however, the general public knew nothing, as he was not a man to talk about himself, save in relation to his musical work, of which he was proud. Taking him all in all we shall not look upon his like again.

#### Animals in Ireland.

According to statistics given by the Northern Whig, a Belfast newspaper, the number of horses in Ireland was 598,900 on June 1, 1916, and 598,400 on June 1, 1917. The other live stock in Ireland included 4,970,400 cattle, 3,763,700 sheep, and 1,290,300 pigs; on June 1, 1917, there were 4,903,500 cattle, 3,743,900 sheep, and 949,700 pigs.

or history that the union of Canada by a line of forts in the region of the west and south, controlled by France, was a favorite scheme at an early day. It really was a plan worthy of the most modern general staff.

It originated in the brain of the great explorer, La Salle, who first suggested such a policy. This line of military stations was intended not only to unite the south-west with Canada, but contemplated those outposts as centres of colonization for the vast inland territory and for future protection against rival nations. The shadow of Great Britain was continually cast athwart the path of France in the western wilderness. As early as 1715 it was reported to the Governor of Canada that the English were constructing forts near the Ohio and Mississippi.

The need of guarding the Illinois settlements became more manifest when the discovery of valuable mines in that locality was announced. When the grant of the province of Louisiana was surrendered in 1717 John Laws' famous company was ready to become its possessor and to dazzle the multitude with the glittering lure of gold and silver in Illinois. The representatives of this great corporation in union with those of the French crown recognized the great value of a military power in that faraway region, and out of this Fort Chartres was established as a link in the great chain of posts which stretched from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf.

On the 9th of February, 1718, Pierre Duque Boisbriant arrived at Mobile from France with a commission of commandant of Illinois. He was a cousin of Bienville, then Governor of Louisiana, and had already served under him in that province. In October Boisbriant started his flotilla up the Mississippi, and before the end of the year had selected a site for the new fort, sixteen miles above the village of Kaskaskia, on the left bank of the Mississippi.

By degrees the walls of the fort arose and in the spring of 1729 all was finished and the banner of France was given to the breeze when the post was christened Fort Chartres. As soon as the fort was erected a village began to grow up at its gate, and the Jesuits established there the parish of St. Anne de Fort Chartres. The earliest record of this parish, still extant, is an ancient document, tattered and torn, written in Quebec in the year 1716.

Several years later the provincial council of Illinois was established and Fort Chartres became the centre of civil government in the western country. To this council applications for land were made and it executed grants upon which many titles to land rest to this day. As years passed Englishmen were jealous of this establishment on the banks of the Mississippi and sent emissaries up the river to obtain information concerning the French and their achievements in the western country.

Two young English officers made a map of the Mississippi giving the location of the principal Indian tribes, and succeeded in getting it through to London. They were captured and confined in the dungeon at Fort Chartres.

A copy of this map was obtained a few years ago by an engineer officer and published in the archives of that corps of the American army. As the post grew in importance it was reconstructed by a detachment of French engineers sent from France for that purpose, and when completed constituted admittedly the most perfect fortification then in America.

The post had just been completed when war between the colonies and the French began. Young George Washington with his Virginia riflemen surprised the party of Jumonville at the great meadows and slew the French leader. It was to revenge

rived by way of Mobile having marched overland to the post.

#### THIS EVER-SHIFTING SLANG.

#### New Words Are Growing Into the Language.

Slang, even peace slang, is a slippery, slipping, tricky, ever-transforming thing, and that is why the dictionary writers always make so poor a fist of recording it. Each new book out of the trenches brings its batch of fresh inventions. Probably by the time the ink is dry on their pages their vocabulary would be distinctly bad form in the best "Wipers' dugouts.

A conspicuous example of a steady shift is recorded in the title of a new war book, "Crumps," an unpretentious but very admirable little volume from the pen of a young Canadian artist, Captain Louis Keene. A crump is a high explosive shell, he explains. First they were "black Marias," then "Jack Johnsons," then "coal boxes" (all referring to the black smoke they give forth), and now, finally, "crumps," on account of the sound they make, a sort of crum-p, as they explode. Only as crump has now been coming across for some time it is probably already dropping out for a fresher substitute at the front.

Captain Keene pictures the process, with its military consequences, in this paragraph:

"Slang or trench language is used universally. My own general talks about 'Wipers,' the Tommy's pronunciation of Ypres, and I have seen a reference to 'Granny' (the 15-inch howitzer) in orders. 'Mother' is the name given to the 12-inch howitzer. The trench language is changing so quickly that I think the staff in the rear are unable to keep up to date, because they have recently issued an order to the effect that slang must not be used in official correspondence. Now, instead of reporting that a 'dud Minnie' arrived over back of Mud Lane, it is necessary to put: 'I have the honor to report that a projectile from a German Minnenwerfer landed in rear of French F-26, and failed to explode.'"

We should like to hear more from Captain Keene of that delightful verb "to wangle" which he uses and which seems to be generally coming to the fore. Is it old stuff revamped? There is surely an echo of Lewis Carroll or Edward Lear about it. Its precise shading shows in this passage, when Captain Keene (then a private) was in camp on Salisbury Plain and trying to get up to London:

"We all get three days' leave and are trying by every means possible to wangle another day or two. Many men have to see dentists, and lots of men have grandparents in Scotland who display signs of dying suddenly."

Another late example is in "Punch." The picture shows "Our Young Veterans," Grandfather and Granny. The former says: "Just had a topping bit of news, old dear. Gerald's wangled the D. S. O." To this Granny replies: "Absolutely priceless, old thing. Always thought that child was some nib." After that can any one question that all England is in the war! Is not wangle good enough nonsense to enter any vocabulary at once?

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*



## LETTER FROM OVERSEAS

Nursing Sister, Marion Stevens, who went overseas with No. 7 Can. Gen. Hospital (Queen's) has recently been on leave to the South of France and Italy. She writes the following interesting letter from Monte Carlo:—

"The Casino is open to visitors, only before nine o'clock. Our car arrived at Monte Carlo 9.30. By persuasion we were allowed to enter, but the party after us were refused. The building is beyond description. The paintings on the ceilings were done by the best artists and the figures appear almost living. They say there is a suicide's cemetery near by the Great Gambling Hall, so we didn't risk any money on the roulette tables."

"We also saw the Concert Hall and heard the Orchestra. There were more than one hundred in the orchestra, it was led by a Frenchman. The music was soft and far away; the most beautiful I ever heard."

We went by the Low Road and returned by the High Road. The High Road is cut out of the side of the mountain and curves up, winding high and higher. In the shade it is extremely cold. There are sudden turns and curves, with constant and beautiful surprises, in change of scenery. We had a wonderful view of the Alps, looking below the mountains and at the foot, on the shores of the Mediterranean in Monte Carlo. Descending the mountains gradually one suddenly finds oneself within a short distance of Nice.

Try Montel, the new Talcum with the \$100,000 odor, 35c. per tin at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

The color in the cards may seem bright but they are not more than natural. The deep blue of the sky and the Mediterranean is wonderful, the grass, palms and flowers are deep in color.

It is raining to-day, which is an unusual occurrence, so we have a grate fire and are remaining in to rest. It is colder here than one would think. The sunshine is warm but at night it is extremely cold.

The Churches in France are very old, the one we saw on Tower Hill being very very old. The people still worship there but it is very dark and dingy; so dark that, on entrance, one can scarcely see at all.

We visited the pottery one day and saw the manufacture from the clay to the moulding, varnishing and packing. To-morrow we are going to Grosse, the perfumery is there. It is also a splendid motor trip by the Gorge de Loup, you may judge by the name what it is; it is a mountain trip again.

The Hotel D'Estere has been taken over by the Red Cross and made into a Rest Room for Sisters. Lady Gifford is in charge. We have two weeks here. It took us three days to come down. We leave here on the sixteenth and will be back on duty for Christmas. We expect to have a few hours in Paris on our return. We had dinner there on our way down.

We have had a nice rest. We had breakfast at 9.30, luncheon at 12.30, tea at 4.30 and dinner at 7.00. After dinner we rested. After breakfast we can do as we like for the rest of the day but must report for dinner at 7.00 p.m. The meals are excellent.

This is a beautiful part of France. The sunshine is lovely. Will tell you more about everything when I get home.

Another shipment of pure Horehound Twist just received at WALLACE'S Drug Store.



## The Red Cross Society

A number of girls in town are doing "their bit" by playing nights at the Strand, (one girl having charge of the music for a week) and giving their financial gain to the Red Cross. As a result, the Society is indebted to Miss Josephine Vrooman and to Miss Francis Leonard for handsome donations just received. The following girls are doing this patriotic work: Mrs. Godfrey Bartlett, Francis Leonard, Josephine Vrooman, Helen Daly, Jessie Cleall, Hattie Wartman, Elizabeth VanLoven, Helen McNeil, Marion Wilson and Gladys Wilson. \$23.25 has been thankfully received, being the proceeds of a concert given in S. S. No. 10 Richmond; also a generous sum of money from Mr. T. B. German.

At a dance given at the home of Mrs. Chas. Vanalstine, Pleasant Valley, by the girls furnishing the music, the money that otherwise would have been paid to the Orchestra, was given the Red Cross, \$6.70 is acknowledged with thanks.

A box containing 114 pairs of socks was sent last week to Headquarters.

Mrs. F. F. Miller and a number of others went to Morven Tuesday evening to form a Morven Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

YES! LIFT A CORN  
OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati authority tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone cost very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

## "CAN'T CONQUER THEM."

General Superintendent of Methodist Church Was at Vimy Ridge.

"Deeds of heroism which our boys are doing every day are passed by unnoticed by us. Don't worry about the boys; they're not worrying. When it comes to the big things, the boys stand up and go through it all without a flinch. If they worry at all it is because they think that you are worrying. You can't conquer the kind of men you have over there. When they are brought into the casualty station the captain says 'what shall we say?' and invariably the reply is 'slightly wounded.' That is the kind of men we have over there. I thank God for them."

This was a tribute among many of its kind, which Colonel Dr. S. D. Chown had to pay to the boys of Canada on his return from the front in the course of a thrilling story in which he related incidents of his trip through Flanders. The colonel, who is general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, with General Victor Odlum, crossed the battlefield of Vimy Ridge while the guns roared, and witnessed the men from the Dominion "go over the top" from an adjacent hill.

"We speak of 'General This' or 'General That,'" remarked Dr. Chown, "but General Odlum is a man who has won the respect of every man who has come in contact with him."

"At one o'clock in the morning, carrying dimly lit lanterns, General Odlum and the doctor started out towards the top of Vimy Ridge to witness what the general had promised would be a "big show." Nearing the German lines they extinguished their lights and pushed on in the darkness.

"I shall never forget that scene," Dr. Chown said. "I could see our men marching in the darkness, equipped with their gas masks, their steel helmets. It was so picturesque and yet it was not a beautiful sight. We went up on to the top of the ridge and from there I saw the tremendous show. The shells whistled over us. I was later told that 6,000 shells were fired at a cost of \$90,000. In a short while the barrage lifted and our boys advanced. The Huns shot up their light to better see our advance, but a few minutes later they sent out the S. O. S. call. Our boys were gassed that night, but nevertheless they got a number of prisoners."

Along the road to Lens Dr. Chown

TORONTO MAN HAS  
GAINED 20 POUNDS

Alexander Gange Says Tanlac Ended Troubles of Seven Years Standing.

"Getting one's health back, after suffering as long as I did, is something to appreciate and I have recommended Tanlac to several of the boys on the road since it put me back in shape," said Alexander J. Gange, who lives on Keele street, Toronto, recently. Mr. Gange is a fireman on the Canadian Pacific railroad and is well-known, especially in railroad circles. His statement while remarkable, is only one of many wonderful endorsements that have been given the "Premier Preparation," in Toronto.

"I'm feeling fine now," continued Mr. Gange, "and have picked up twenty pounds in weight, but I certainly was in bad shape before I began taking Tanlac. My stomach and kidneys had been bothering me for six or seven years. My appetite seemed to be alright but my stomach was all wrong and nothing I ate agreed with me. My food just seemed to lodge like a lump in my chest and fill me with pain. For several hours after every meal I could hardly get my breath. I had intense pain across my back and my kidneys bothered me so at night I could hardly get any rest. I tried most everything I knew of but kept getting worse. My back got to hurting me so bad if I stooped over, I could hardly straighten back up."

"In fact, I had gotten to the place where I was almost disabled for work. One day an engineer friend of mine persuaded me to try Tanlac and that's where the long and rugged began to smoothe out for me. My stomach trouble, and all signs of indigestion have disappeared entirely and what I eat does me good. All the pain has left my back and my kidneys never bother me any more. Tanlac has certainly fixed me up in great shape. I'm feeling better than I have in years and I have the best of reasons for saying a good word for Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

If you want your separators to give satisfaction, get your separator oil at WALLACE'S the leading Drug Store.

## POULTRY FEEDING.

(Experimental Farm Notes.)

The problem of economical production, with feed at the present prices, is a question that has been worrying producers during the past few months. The question of what to feed is one that requires more careful consideration than ever before. Feed is high, therefore the flock should be culled closely and nothing but the most vigorous birds retained. They should not only be fed heavily, but should be fed such feeds as will give results. For this purpose it is necessary to supply cereal, animal, vegetable and mineral feeds.

CEREAL or grain feeds should form the principal part of the ration and for best results a certain proportion should be ground. The question is what are the best and most economical oats is popular, but under present conditions, a mixture of corn, wheat and oats is popular, but under present conditions milling should be conserved for human food and only the lower grades used for stock feed. Lower grade wheat, oats and corn, buckwheat and barley these are all feeds that may be used to advantage. The extent to which each is us-

FRUIT TREES  
and PLANTS

## FOR SPRING PLANTING

We need no further introduction than the fact that we have been in the Nursery Business SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct and save the agent's commission, of which you get the benefit. Our prices will be sure to interest you and all stock is absolutely first-class and true to name.

**The Chase Brothers Co.,**  
of Ontario, Limited  
Nurserymen  
Established 1857

COLFORDNE, 6-20 ONT.

FOR  
YOUR  
CAR

# YOUR CAR



You more than pay for what you might save on lubricating oil in increased cost of overhauling and in the shortened service life of your motor.

**TIOLENE** is the most trustworthy and hence the most economical lubricant to use.

**FRED L. HOOPER,**  
Medical Hall, Napanee.  
Phone 61. Residence 32.

## WE - WANT - NOW

A Reliable Agent in Lennox and Addington County to sell Pelham Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Fruit Trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

OVER 600 ACRES of the choicest Nursery Stock including NEW varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.  
N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of Nursery Stock.

## SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the Following Goods:

### FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop, Barley Feed, Cracked Corn, Feed Wheat, Etc.

### SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.  
Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

**THOS. SYMINGTON,**  
NAPANEE, ONT.

Remember we are Napanee agents for the Alladin Lamp supplies. WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

being the proceeds of a concert given in S. S. No. 10 Richmond; also a generous sum of money from Mr. T. B. German.

At a dance given at the home of Mrs. Chas. Vanalstine, Pleasant Valley, by the girls furnishing the music, the money that otherwise would have been paid to the Orchestra, was given the Red Cross, \$6.70 is acknowledged with thanks.

A box containing 114 pairs of socks was sent last week to Headquarters.

Mrs. F. F. Miller and a number of others went to Morven Tuesday evening to form a Morven Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The regular meeting and tea will be at the Hall on Saturday. All are invited.

Hear Mr. Frank Oldfield, baritone soloist, of Toronto, in Grace Methodist Church, Monday evening, January 21st.

## Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, L.O.D.E.



We beg to acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the following generous donations of money: From Mrs. J. E. Eakins, who is at present in Port Arthur, a cheque for \$5.00 for our work, also the same amount from Miss Minnie Smith, of Peterborough, and a kind donation from Miss Emma Smith, both for the above purpose.

This week Mrs. G. A. Aydesworth, of Newburgh, has most kindly sent the Chapter \$5.00 to be applied on our Prisoners of War Fund, which is very opportune.

We wish to thank Miss Rennie very much for a fine feather bolster, brought to our work-room recently, which can be turned to good account.

We also desire to express our sincere appreciation to all who so kindly and generously contributed lately for relief work at Halifax.

It is urged that all our members should bring to the work-room any pieces of cloth and flannelette they may have at home, the former for making convalescent hospital slippers and stretcher caps, the latter for lining the caps. We would also ask for pieces of cretonne, heavy sateen or light-weight cloth for making "Housewives"—as we are asked for the above articles by the thousand!

We should say that many hundreds of towels have been hemmed, which are also very useful, but they are not so to the exclusion of other articles that are desired and asked for but which may be a little more difficult to make and finish up. At the same time, we do not go to our work-room to do just that which we prefer to do, or which appeals to us most but "to do that which our hand findeth to do", and which is much needed by our brave men in trench and hospital. Come to the work-room as often as possible and help as much as you can.

The regular monthly meeting of the L.O.D.E. will be held in the board room of the library Monday p.m., Jan. 14th, at 3:30 sharp. As this is nomination meeting when officers for the ensuing year will be appointed all members are requested to be present.

Everything in Stationery, Inks and Fountain Pens at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

equipment in the darkness, supplied cereal, animal, vegetable and mineral feeds. CEREAL or grain feeds should for the principal part of the ration and for best results a certain proportion should be ground. The question what are the best and most economical is popular, but under present conditions, a mixture of corn, wheat and oats is popular, but under present conditions milling should be considered for human food and only the lower grades used for stock feed. Lower grade wheat, oats and corn buckwheat and barley these are a feeds that may be used to advantage. The extent to which each is used will depend on prices.

Along the road to Lens Dr. Chown had an opportunity to compare the typical modern dugouts which had shortly before been occupied by the Germans with those which satisfied the Canadians. They were altogether different, the doctor observed. The German made his dugout with the idea of permanency while the Canadian was satisfied with a flimsy affair, feeling that he was not going to stay long and that within a day or two he would be chasing the German out of his.

Dr. Chown next visited the scene of the battle of the Somme before pushing on toward Courcellette, which to-day he says has no semblance of ever having existed.

In the ruins of that once beautiful city he had picked daisies in the gaping shell holes which marked almost every foot of the ground around.

"Going into Ypres," continued Dr. Chown, "the terrible effects of the war were very apparent. The country was literally torn up by shells. The enemy resistance is of a tremendous nature and from a military standpoint, in my opinion, it will surely be impossible to bring the war to a close within the next twelve months. Should the war terminate before that time it will not be through military exhaustion on the part of the enemy."

The constant danger of earthquakes stands in the way of the development of the waterfalls of Japan.

### A Devoted Missionary.

Canadians should know more about the thrilling story of the life of the Rev. John Davis, the strong, athletic, very attractive, Canadian missionary, who in India became a leper. A friend of his describes the shock when the doctor in London told Mr. Davis what it was, and how he said: "I may be mistaken. It may not be so bad as I think." And how Mr. Davis said: "I took out my purse and paid him his fee, and he put his arm round my shoulder and walked with me all the way to the door."

For hours after he reached home the doomed man read papers and books without knowing at all what he was reading, thinking always of what could be done for his wife and children, and when his wife came home he told her. At first he was tempted to doubt God and the Bible and almost threw himself into the Thames. Then Mr. Davis overcame all that feeling so that his life became a triumphant shout from beginning to end under the most dreadful conditions a man could know.

The French-Canadian Roman Catholic doctor who had charge of him came at his own expense all the way from New Brunswick to his funeral in Ontario, and said: "You don't have saints, you Baptists; you have one now, you've got to have one."

Nothing better for lice on stock than our new Electric Louse Powder, guaranteed to give results or your money back—WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

supply cereal, animal, vegetable and mineral feeds.

CEREAL or grain feeds should for the principal part of the ration and for best results a certain proportion should be ground. The question what are the best and most economical is popular, but under present conditions, a mixture of corn, wheat and oats is popular, but under present conditions milling should be considered for human food and only the lower grades used for stock feed. Lower grade wheat, oats and corn buckwheat and barley these are a feeds that may be used to advantage. The extent to which each is used will depend on prices.

For ground feed, "Buckwheat screenings" may be used to advantage, a so mixtures containing bran, corn meal, ground oats or other similar grains.

VEGETABLE or green feed is absolutely necessary to keep the flock in thrifty condition. For this purpose, sprouted oats is one of the very best. It not only supplies succulence but grain feed as well. Mangels, turnips, cabbage, small potatoes, other similar waste products may be used to advantage.

ANIMAL or meat feed is a form of food that poultry keepers frequently neglect supplying. It is not possible for a hen to produce eggs profitably on an all-grain ration. Sour milk, usually available on farms and an animal feed will give better result as it not only supplies the necessary feed, but it also keeps the birds in good tone. If milk is not available, beef scrap, blood flour, green cut bone or similar feeds must be supplied to take the place of the grubs and insects which the birds get on range.

MINERAL FEED. Lime for 7½ egg shells and mineral salts for 1½ growth of bone must be supplied. Small quantities may be obtained from such feeds as clovers, but it is necessary to feed oyster shells, something similar to supply lime in sufficient quantities for a heavy egg production.

### SAMPLE RATION.

MORNING. A light feed of mix grains scattered in a deep litter.

NOON—Green feed, mangolds, vegetable parings or sprouted oat.

NIGHT—Full feed of scratch grain. The scratch grains should be a mixture such as lower grade wheat, oats and corn, barley, oats and corn, barley, oats and buckwheat, whatever grains are cheapest at the time. So far this season, oats have been the cheapest grain food, so is advisable to use them to as great an extent as possible.

The present indications are that cost will be greatly reduced in price. When this happens it should be used extensively, as, supplemented with high protein feed such as sour milk or beef scrap, it is one of the most valuable of feeds.

Besides the foregoing, a hopper dry mash, such as ground buckwheat screenings three parts, blood flour (beef scrap one part, is kept constantly before the flock, also hoppers, oyster shell and beef scrap. If sour milk is available the beef scrap may be omitted or green cut bone may be supplied in place of either. Good time to supply this is at the noon feed when a mash made from the kitchen scraps in which is mixed the green cut bone, at the rate of about one half ounce per bird and dried off with the meal mixture, may be fed.

Because feed is high in price, don't stint the flock. It takes a certain amount of feed merely for maintenance. It is only the feed over and above this amount that can be used for production, therefore feed as liberally.

Reserve Monday, January 21st, for a grand concert, and hear Mr. Frank Oldfield, a leading Toronto soloist.



## TOKONTO MAN HAS GAINED 20 POUNDS

Alexander Gange Says Tanlac Ended  
Troubles of Seven Years Standing.

"Getting one's health back, after suffering as long as I did, is something to appreciate and I have recommended Tanlac to several of the boys on the out since it put me back in shape," said Alexander J. Gange, who lives on Keele street, Toronto, recently. Mr. Gange is a fireman on the Canadian Pacific railroad and is well-known, especially in railroad circles. His statement while remarkable, is only one of many wonderful endorsements that have been given the "Premier Preparation," in Toronto.

"I'm feeling fine now," continued Mr. Gange, "and have picked up twenty pounds in weight, but I certainly was in bad shape before I began taking Tanlac. My stomach and kidneys had been bothering me for six or seven years. My appetite seemed to be alright but my stomach was all wrong and nothing I ate agreed with me. My food just seemed to lodge like a lump in my chest and fill me with pain. For several hours after every meal I could hardly get my breath. I had intense pain across my back and my kidneys bothered me at night I could hardly get any rest. I tried most everything I knew of but got getting worse. My back got to hurting me so bad if I stooped over, I could hardly straighten back up.

"In fact, I had gotten to the place where I was almost disabled for work. One day an engineer friend of mine persuaded me to try Tanlac and that's where the long and rugged began to soothe out for me. My stomach trouble, and all signs of indigestion have disappeared entirely and what I eat does me good. All the pain has left my back and my kidneys never bother me any more. Tanlac has certainly fixed me up in great shape. I'm feeling better than I have in years and I have the best of reasons for saying a good word for Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

If you want your separators to give satisfaction, get your separator at WALLACE'S the leading Drug store.

### POULTRY FEEDING.

(Experimental Farm Notes.)

The problem of economical production, with feed at the present prices, is a question that has been worrying producers during the past few months. The question of what to feed is one that requires more careful consideration than ever before. Feed is high, therefore the flock should be culled closely and nothing but the most vigorous birds retained. They should not only be fed heavily, but should be fed such feeds as will give results, or this purpose it is necessary to supply cereal, animal, vegetable and mineral feeds.

CEREAL or grain feeds should form the principal part of the ration and the best results a certain proportion should be ground. The question is what are the best and most economical feeds is popular, but under present conditions, a mixture of corn, wheat and oats is popular, but under present conditions milling should be converted for human food and only the lower grades used for stock feed. Lower grade wheat, oats and corn, rick wheat and barley these are all feeds that may be used to advantage. The extent to which each is used

## Broken Soldiers Become Citizens

**A**LTHOUGH the details of the United States plan for re-educating disabled soldiers and sailors have yet to be worked out, it is likely they will follow in many respects the example of Canada, which has been a pioneer in this work. Particulars of the Canadian plan are given rather fully by Douglas C. McMurtrie, a Red Cross official, in the Survey.

Disabled Canadian soldiers are received at Quebec and classified medically. Those whose military usefulness has been ended are distributed to their home districts and receive at once a furlough of one to two weeks to visit their families.

At the end of his furlough the soldier returns to the convalescent centre of his home district. This is a hospital, hotel, recreation house, and school rolled into one. There are facilities for all kinds of medical treatment; there is a general dining-room for those able to go, actively about. There are bowling alleys, a library, and provisions for games. The discipline is military but not exacting.

Medical treatment and military routine are of minor importance. The great feature of the convalescent centre is the shops and the classes. These the men attend voluntarily and eagerly. Some of them take a six-months' commercial course including bookkeeping, shorthand, and typewriting, and they may continue this course if they desire beyond the half year. The object is not to train experts or specialists but to fit men to keep the books and accounts of a retail store or other small business.

There is a class to teach English to foreigners who enlisted in the Canadian forces. Men of all nationalities are there. English is taught by the "objective" method. The instructor, who need not know the pupils' native tongue, teaches English names of objects first, proceeding then to the formulation of sentences expressive of simple wants.

Many men of another group study for civil service examinations that will lead to jobs in the postal and revenue services. They will be preferred in appointments to such places.

Woodworking, both carpentry and furniture making; draughtsmanship, gardening, poultry raising are some of the other things taught. Outdoor work especially benefits many of the men. And occupation has a healing quality for body and mind in itself.

After a time men are discharged from the convalescent centre and from the army. But those whose disabilities debar them from resuming their former employments may have further training, and this is where re-education really begins.

Each man has to choose his new vocation for himself, but he has the advantage of excellent advice and the opportunity to correct a choice which he decides to have been mistaken. He is no longer in the army, but his further training is without cost to himself, and he and his family continue to receive compensation payments from the Government.

Often the occupational work at the convalescent centre dovetails with the later training. So far as possible the men are steered into the study of the trades in which wage standards are high employment

## The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

[Limited.]

### SPECIALS:

**High Class Mahogany Dressers, at 20 per cent. Discount.** These are from our wholesale department. The public will never have a chance like this again to get a high class dresser at half price.

**20 per cent. Discount Off 6 Devenports.**—These must be sold in a week to make room.

**1 Only 5 Piece Parlor Suit, good silk cover, \$17.00.**

**Iron Beds, Springs and Mattress.**—We sell at 30 per cent. less than any other house. Special Iron Bed, Spring and Mattress **\$12.** Sold by other houses for \$16.

**Good Line of Beds from \$3.50 up.**

Just received a special line of Fancy High Class Tables and Chairs, the finest High Class Goods ever shown in Napanee.

Come and see our stock, the best and cheapest in Canada.

FREIGHT PREPAID ON ALL GOODS.

## The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

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Two and a Half Per Cent.

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'Phone 275.

Agents for the following breweries:

THE HAMILTON BREWERY CO.,	-	Hamilton, Ont.
GRANTS SPRINGS BREWERY CO.,	-	Hamilton, Ont.
THE NATIONAL BREWERIES Limited,	-	Montreal, Que.

**Price per case of Two Doz. Pints \$1.75**

**Price per half case, One Doz. Pints .95**

**Syphons of Soda Water, half Doz. .75**

All bottles and cases must be returned when empty, or will be charged at cost.

## THE LENNOX BEVERAGE WORKS,

East Street, - Napanee, Ont.

Rear of Daly's Tea Warehouse.

### SPECIAL

**Unfermented Fruit Wines, - 35c. Per Bottle.**

### May Get There Some Day.

The new Bishop of British Honduras, the Rev. E. A. Dunn, finds himself in the same plight as Americans who were in Paris at the start of the war and wanted to get to London. It was easier, they discovered, to return to America and then go to England than to try the direct route, which is several thousand miles less.

The Bishop of British Honduras had to return all the way to New York from the West Indies in order to get across the Caribbean Sea to

### THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you. TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc  
**PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.**

### ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

**HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.**

**GENERAL FEEDS.** CEREAL or grain feeds should form the principal part of the ration and the best results a certain proportion could be ground. The question is that are the best and most economical is popular, but under present conditions, a mixture of corn, wheat and oats is popular, but under present conditions milling should be converted for human food and only the lower grades used for stock feed. Lower grade wheat, oats and corn, rickwheat and barley these are all feeds that may be used to advantage. The extent to which each is used will depend on prices. For ground feed, "Buckwheat screenings" may be used to advantage, all mixtures containing bran, cornmeal, ground oats or other similar grains.

**VEGETABLE** or green feed is absolutely necessary to keep the flock in thrifty condition. For this purpose, sprouted oats is one of the very best. It not only supplies succulence, it grain feed as well. Mangels, turnips, cabbage, small potatoes or other similar waste products may all be used to advantage.

**ANIMAL** or meat feed is a form of food that poultry keepers frequently neglect supplying. It is not possible for a hen to produce eggs profitably on an all-grain ration. Sour milk is usually available on farms and no animal feed will give better results, it not only supplies the necessary food, but it also keeps the birds in good tone. If milk is not available, beef scrap, blood flour, green cut bone or similar feeds must be supplied to take the place of the grubs and insects which the birds get on range.

**MINERAL FEED.** Lime for the egg shells and mineral salts for the growth of bone must be supplied. Small quantities may be obtained in such feeds as clovers, but it is necessary to feed oyster shells or something similar to supply lime in sufficient quantities for a heavy egg production.

**SAMPLE RATION.** **MORNING.** A light feed of mixed grains scattered in a deep litter. **NOON.**—Green feed, mangolds, vegetables parings or sprouted oats. **NIGHT.**—Full feed of scratch grains. The scratch grains should be a mixture such as lower grade wheat, oats and corn, barley, oats and buckwheat, or whatever grains are cheapest at the time. So far this season, oats have been the cheapest grain food, so it is advisable to use them to as great extent as possible. The present indications are that corn will be greatly reduced in price. When this happens it should be used intensively, as, supplemented with a high protein feed such as sour milk or beef scrap, it is one of the most valuable of feeds.

Besides the foregoing, a hopper of mash, such as ground buckwheat screenings three parts, blood flour or beef scrap one part, is kept constantly before the flock, also hoppers of oyster shell and beef scrap. If sour milk is available the beef scrap may be omitted or green cut bone may be supplied in place of either. A good time to supply this is at the end of the feed when a mash made from kitchen scraps in which is mixed green cut bone, at the rate of one out half ounce per bird and fed off with the meal mixture, may be fed.

Because feed is high in price, don't let the flock. It takes a certain amount of feed merely for maintenance. It is only the feed over and above this amount that can be used for production, therefore feed and water liberally.

Reserve Monday, January 21st, for grand concert, and hear Mr. Frank Field, a leading Toronto soloist.

where re-education really begins.

Each man has to choose his new vocation for himself, but he has the advantage of excellent advice and the opportunity to correct a choice which he decides to have been mistaken. He is no longer in the army, but his further training is without cost to himself, and he and his family continue to receive compensation payments from the Government.

Often the occupational work at the convalescent centre dovetails with the later training. So far as possible the men are steered into the study of the trades in which wage standards are high, employment steady, and the demand for labor constantly increasing. These considerations are taken into account for the future, and temporary conditions occasioned by the war are discounted.

Machine shop practice, gasoline engine operation (stationary or tractor), automobile mechanics (operation and repair), electric power station practice, railroad or commercial telegraphy, surveying, architectural draughting, some forms of manufacturing, the work of sanitary inspectors, chemistry, motion picture projection, public school teaching and farming are some of the trades for which Canadian soldiers are fitted by re-education. They are sent to schools, factories, and fields to get their training.

Those who have their direction seek and gain their friendship. The disabled man is not "Jackson," but "Mr. Jackson," when the vocational officer addresses him. "A small point," as Mr. McMurtrie allows, but typical of an effort, generally successful, to strengthen the ex-soldier's courage in the task of beginning life anew.

Beginning afresh! But some of us would give a great deal to be able to! It is conceivable that in the case of many disabled men re-education will give them the training they have always wanted but never had been able to get, the great chance to do at last the thing they can do best, and the thing they have longed to do.

#### Elk Teeth.

Those who are in a position to know, tell us that three dollars is a fair average price for an elk tooth, such as are sold to jewelers and to members of the Order of Elks. Much higher prices are paid for very good specimens. A curio dealer in Stenbenville, Ohio, has a coat covered with 3,300 of these teeth, which he values at \$10,000, and does not wish to sell it at that or any other price. The coat proper was made by an Indian in Manitoba, Canada, and is sinew-sewed. It weighs twenty-eight pounds. There are two rows of antelope teeth, one hundred and fifty-nine in all, down the front. The owner of the coat is a prominent member of the Order of Elks, and wears the coat at all conventions. With the coat the owner wears an ornate necklace made of the largest of the elk teeth in his collection.

Light is known to have an injurious effect on bacteria; hence it is an important hygienic factor.

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 13th

DORENWEND'S, of Toronto, (Canada's Greatest Hair Goods Stores) invite you to see their display of fine Hair Goods at the Campbell House. Switches, Pompadours, Transformations, Self-Dressing Waves, etc., for ladies and Toupees and Wigs for Gentlemen who are Bald. There is no charge for demonstration.

5-b

No trouble with rats and mice if you use Elcay's Rat Paste. WALKER'S Drug Store, agents.

#### May Get There Some Day.

The new Bishop of British Honduras, the Rev. E. A. Dunn, finds himself in the same plight as Americans who were in Paris at the start of the war and wanted to get to London. It was easier, they discovered, to return to America and then go to England than to try the direct route, which is several thousand miles less.

The Bishop of British Honduras had to return all the way to New York from the West Indies in order to get across the Caribbean Sea to his new post at Belize, in Central America. He has started on an American steamship from an Atlantic port, but he is not sure that he will not have to return again and try another way.

Bishop Dunn came from Quebec, where his father was bishop. In August he and Mrs. Dunn started to the tropics on the way to his new post, but went first to Barbados to attend a meeting of bishops of the West Indies. From there he had booked passage direct to British Honduras. The steamship was torpedoed, and, finding no way of crossing that strip of the Atlantic, he returned to New York to await a steamship going south.

The one he has taken passage on is bound in the direction of Central America, but not even the officials of the company could promise to get the bishop to Belize. He isn't at all worried, for he and Mrs. Dunn had travelling at this season rather pleasant despite the U-boat menace.

#### Among the Missing.

There'll be many a well known face missing from the next House of Commons. Hon. George P. Graham's great voice will no more go into competition with the hoarse boom of the Chaudiere. Hon. William Pugsley has buried his many griefs in the dim dignity of the New Brunswick Government House. Hon. J. D. Hazen will tell no more of ships that pass in the night. "Ned" Macdonald will omit his daily declamation and Hon. Bob Rogers will no longer smile at his defamers across the aisle. Yes, there will be a lot of oratory missing from that new Parliament.

Sweden has issued a royal decree increasing intrastate telephone and telegraph rates.

#### Noted Artist With Our Troops.

Mr. Augustus Johns, who has associated himself with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in order to make a number of paintings, is one of the very foremost artists of our day. There can be no doubt that his canvases will excite the utmost interest. His works always attract quick notice at the Royal Academy. His portrait of Mr. Lloyd George was perhaps the most talked of picture of its year. In some respects he reminds one of Sargent inasmuch as he goes right away from the conventional. Sargent has always loved to pick out characteristics, whether they were complimentary or not. Mr. Augustus Johns in his portrait of the Prime Minister produced a picture which was amazing in its intimacy. He seemed to have sought out his subject at a time when so far as dress was concerned he was most neglectful, and he had caught him too with hair ruffled as with the fatigue of a day's toil. The countenance seemed moreover at first to be an impressionist view, but it was arresting, and the more one looked at it the more one felt with what intense determination to bring out the mind of the man and to scorn extrinsic considerations the artist had labored.

## THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you. TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc  
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Everything Neat and Sanitary.  
Best of Service Guaranteed.

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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Strictly Private and Confidential.  
Smith's Jewellery Store,  
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Strictly Private and Confidential

JOHN T. GRANGE  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES  
Grange Block, John Street,  
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THEY far surpass lath, plaster and wall-paper in beauty, durability, ease of application, and economy.

They deaden sound, resist heat and cold, retard fire, resist shocks or strains, do not crack, chip or deteriorate with age.

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can be used in new or remodeled buildings of every type.

We carry full stock and can furnish sizes as ordered, with full information about use, application, etc.



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PHONE 13,  
NAPANEE, ONTARIO

# Notice

Owing to change in business I find it necessary to have all outstanding accounts paid in at once. And all future accounts must be settled at least every month.

We carry a full line of choice GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, HAY, STRAW—CORD WOOD and CUT WOOD—which will be sold at Bottom Prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North.

'Phone 104



## Sale of Lands for Ar- rears of Taxes

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON,  
TO WIT:

A list of lands for sale for arrears of Taxes has been prepared and copies thereof may be had at my office in the County Buildings.

The said list is being published in THE ONTARIO GAZETTE in the issues of September 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th A.D., 1917.

In default of payment of the taxes I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the arrears and taxes, and costs, at my office in the County Court House on Saturday, December 15th, A.D., 1917, beginning the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon and in compliance with the Assessment Act.



## NEW SUITS

—AT—

**\$15.00**

New Serges, New Worsteds, New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of \$15.00 Suits in Canada.

**THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,**  
Napanee Ont.

## PATRIOTIC CHILDREN.

Canadian Officer Has Touching Experience in England.

When the first Canadian contingent sent to France landed in England, as related in "The First Canadians in France," the passion of the children of Devonport, where they landed, for souvenirs in the shape of pennies and buttons became violent. In a few hours, writes F. McKelvey Bell, our small coin was likely to become extinct and our buttons merely things that used to be. Every time a soldier appeared on the street he was instantly surrounded by a bevy of insistent and persistent mendicants. "Penny, sir! penny! penny!" they shouted in staccato chorus. Our supply of pennies had long since been depleted. An idea struck me.

"See here," I said in serious tone. "We're only a lot of poor soldiers going to the war. We can't always be giving away pennies. We need pennies worse than you do."

A sudden hush fell upon the little circle. Some looked abashed, others curiously uncertain, a few sympathetic. The silence lasted a full minute. We all stood still looking at one another.

"Can any little boy or girl in this crowd give a poor soldier a penny to help him along to the war?" I asked quietly.

Again silence. Finally a little ragged tot of about eight years of age, carrying a baby in her arms, turned to her companions and said: "Here, hold the baby for me and I'll give the poor fellow a penny." She dived deep in the pocket of her frock, brought out a penny and ha'penny (her total wealth) and held it out to me.

Lieutenant Moe stepped forward. "Look here," he said sternly, "do you mean to say you'll take that money from a youngster?"

"I do," I replied, without a smile. "I won't permit it," he cried.

Here was an embarrassing situation. I couldn't explain to him without confessing to the child as well. I wished to gauge how much patriotism beat in those little hearts, what sacrifice they were prepared to make for their country; and here was one measuring up to the highest ideals. I didn't either withdraw or explain.

"I must have the pennies, Moe, and I am going to take them," I replied firmly. "Stand aside, please!"

Military discipline came to the rescue. Moe saluted stiffly and stepped back. The little girl gravely handed over the pennies and took back her baby.

"Any others?" I asked. Some of the children declared they had none; a few looked sheepish and hung their heads. I slipped a sixpence into the hand of the little lady.

"Well, I'll be damned!" exclaimed Moe. "Here's another penny for you," and he handed the bewildered child half a crown.

A shout of surprise and dismay went up from the other children, who realized too late that they had failed in the test.

"The drinks are certainly on me!" Moe cried. About turn!

Sometimes when I feel that the world is sordid and mean I go to my trunk and look at those two coins, and I know that somewhere, in a frail little body, beats a generous heart, and I feel that after all, part of the world is worth while.

## Lower Canada.

As the train from Buffalo to Toronto was winding around the escarpment at Dundas, an enchanted American soldier gazed from the mountain upon the beautiful scene far below.

## OUR LITTLE NEIGHBOR

NEWFOUNDLAND IS WRESTLING WITH FISHERY POLICY.

Government Has Been Dealing With the Problem of Developing This Important Industry—Motor Boats May Be Used in the Future as Auxiliaries Instead of Oar and Sail Crafts.

THE new Union Government in Newfoundland having, it is hoped, eliminated the item of partisan political warfare struggle, is now about to wrestle with the problems pertaining to the development of the fisheries of the island and making them more valuable. It is estimated that the catch of cod in Newfoundland this year will equal 2,000,000 quintals (112 pounds), a larger catch than the previous record-breaking one, which was in 1908, when 1,800,000 quintals were exported. The value, however, to the fishermen of this year's catch will be vastly greater than that of nine years ago. At that time the total value was only about \$5,000,000, while this year it is expected that the total will be \$15,000,000. This increase is due to the enormously high prices prevailing for all foodstuffs the present year, and especially for fish, which finds a large market in the countries of Southern Europe, where Newfoundland has now a virtual monopoly owing to the former European competitors being unable to carry on their industry in the North Sea by reason of the naval activities in that region.

It is the ambition of some of the Government authorities to see an average annual catch of about 2,000,000 quintals of cod hereafter, and it is hoped to attain this by (1) encouraging the fishermen to utilize to the fullest possible extent motor-boats as auxiliaries instead of the boats worked by oars or sails mainly in use heretofore; (2) to encourage our people to prosecute the fishery on the Grand Banks more extensively, it being now the least active branch of our staple industry, being greatly exceeded by the catch on Labrador and enormously so by the catch around our own coasts made by the fishermen who operate from their own homes in small crafts; (3) to provide a continuous supply of bait fishes which has hitherto not been attempted owing to various difficulties; (4) to encourage the building of schooners for the various branches of the fishing industry; (5) to educate the boys and young men to engage more actively in the fisheries instead of abandoning them for other pursuits; (6) to establish a standard "cull," or grade, for fish, so as to ensure the production of the best article, and thereby ensure the fullest value for it; (7) to expand and develop the foreign markets to which our fish now go; (8) to modernize and bring up to date the Colonial Fisheries Department.

Dealing with these in detail, it is pointed out that the motorboat greatly reduces the labor which the fishermen are called upon to give to their industry and ensures much larger returns, the estimate being that it increases a fisherman's income by 25 to 50 per cent., because it renders it possible for him to fish for a longer period, and he can proceed to and return from the fishing grounds in all but the worst weather

## LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKI

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quart pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and the ideal skin softener, whiteners and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily in the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands

will be packed.

There used to be a close season from August 25 to September, but now fishing goes on until October for sockeyes. The general close season starts on November 15.

In 1916 the Fraser River salmon pack amounted to 106,440 cases, as there is practically no hope that this year's figures will equal it.

This was the year of the "big run" and in the last similar year, 1911 there were 732,059 cases packed on the Fraser River. This was more than half of the total pack of 1,353,901 for the Province of British Columbia.

The salmon pack on the Fraser River for the past ten years has been 106,410 cases in 1916, 289,199 in 1915, 328,390 in 1914, 732,059 in 1913, 173,921 in 1912, 301,341 in 1911, 223,148 in 1910, 567,203 in 1909, 89,184 in 1908, and 163,1 cases in 1907.

The years 1917, 1913, and 1912 were "big run" years, the salmon coming in large numbers every few years; but the present season's pack is likely to be the smallest in period of nine years.

In 1913 and 1909 the Fraser River pack was considerably more than half of the total.

According to a statement compiled by the British Columbia Salmon Canneries' Association, the canneries in this Province have a total capacity of 8,592,000 cases. The best season pack was 1,353,901 cases in 1911 when the Fraser River pack total 732,059 cases.

The last salmon pack was on 11.58 per cent. of the total capacity of the canneries.

Fraser River canneries have a capacity of 3,072,000 cases of salmon. The last pack was 3.46 per cent. of that capacity and the present pack will probably be little more than 3.2 per cent. of the capacity.

Over fishing and land slides in the Fraser River which prevented the salmon going upstream to spawn are the chief causes of the decrease in the pack.

## We Are Growing.

The value of Canadian manufactures last year was \$2,000,000,000 compared with \$1,392,000,000 in 1915.

Electricity for heating and cooking purposes is making headway in Switzerland.

Canadian Inventor Appreciated. The British press, and not le

## Style Bracelet and Strap Watches

Silver, Gunmetal, Filled and Solid Gold

is one of the best buys you can make. It is a fully guaranteed. All Watches good values.

**F. CHINNECK'S Jewellery Store.**

**Every Style Bracelet and**  
Silver, Gunmetal, Filled at

**Our \$3.00 Strap Wristlet Watch**  
dandy and fully guaranteed. All Watches

**F. CHINNECK'S JE**

"The drinks are certainly on me!" Moe cried. About turn!"  
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"That must be Lower Canada," he remarked.

Vacuum cleaners have been designed especially for cleansing school blackboards.

to ensure the production of the best article, and thereby ensure the fullest value for it; (7) to expand and develop the foreign markets to which our fish now go; (8) to modernize and bring up to date the Colonial Fisheries Department.

Dealing with these in detail, it is pointed out that the motorboat greatly reduces the labor which the fishermen are called upon to give to their industry and ensures much larger returns, the estimate being that it increases a fisherman's income by 25 to 50 per cent., because it renders it possible for him to fish for a longer period, and he can proceed to and return from the fishing grounds in all but the worst weather by this means. The fishing on the Grand Banks is not being enlarged because of the great risks to life and limb involved, to be compared with those to be faced by the fisherman who operate from the coast, while the latter, by reason of improved appliances and higher prices, are getting much more money with much less hardship. There is also a grievance among the crews of the bankers over the manner in which the catch is shared, and a suggestion for an improvement in regard to this industry is that a bonus be given for every thousand fish taken by the men.

The policy of a continued bait supply is being actively considered at the present time, and it is hoped that depots for the storing of the small fishes used as bait for the cod can be erected at a cost of about \$2,000 each, and a hundred of these located around the seaboard and served by a few modern cold storage plants, and thereby large motorboats equipped for the distribution of the bait, would enable the fisherfolk to secure all of this they require. It is estimated that \$500,000 would instal the whole system, and assuming that the outcome would mean 250,000 quintals of cod additional every year, worth, say, \$2,000,000, the capital outlay would not alone be paid for in one year, but the fishermen of the colony would have \$1,500,000 additional earnings; and, allowing for a million of this being used in purchasing various articles, the duty of thirty per cent. thereon would return to the Colonial Treasury \$200,000. It is estimated that there has been a heavy falling-off in the construction of fishing schooners the past ten years, some estimating 500 or a third of the fleet which existed then.

A bonus to encourage the building of fisher craft was provided by the colony last year, but because of the abnormal demand for vessels for deep sea operations to take away our fish and to bring in our food and other supplies, all the colony's ship-building energies have been devoted to the construction of larger vessels, but it is intended in the near future, certainly after peace is declared, to make every effort to provide a large fleet of fishing vessels and to create and employ more such vessels in this industry. It is proposed also to transform the educational system of the colony in such a way as to induce the people to continue in that occupation.

#### Decreased Pack of Salmon.

With the run of summer salmon on the Fraser River at an end it is certain there will be a big drop in the catch in that district, which in the past has provided nearly half the total pack of British Columbia. Between 80,000 and 90,000 cases is the estimate of the pack to date, according to the chief inspector of fisheries for British Columbia.

The run of spring salmon ends about August 25 and in ten days or so the fall run of sockeyes follows. This may add to the season's pack to some extent, but it is scarcely likely that more than 100,000 cases

Fraser River which prevented the salmon going upstream to spawn are the chief causes of the decrease in the pack.

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The British press, and not least the medical journals, are speaking in warm appreciation of the Quain ozone apparatus invented by Mr. J. R. Quain, formerly of Ottawa, who is now resident in London. In his earlier days Mr. Quain was manager of the Ottawa Telephone Company and founder of the Ottawa Athletic Association. His apparatus is now being employed in the military hospitals after a long testing in which its value has been amply demonstrated. The latest instalment of its use is at the Ontario Hospital at Orpington and the Canadian Hospital at Cliveden, Major George Stoker, C.M.G., R.A.M.C., of Queen Alexandra's Hospital at Millbank, writes as follows in the Lancet concerning the ozone application:

"The cases were for the most part those of cavities and sinuses in the femur and tibia. It is the experience of those who have seen a great deal of war surgery that such cases obstinately resist treatment and are apt to remain unhealed for months and years. The treatment consists of the application of ozone to the affected parts. This ozonizer produces pure ozone in sufficient quantities and strength from atmospheric air. This is at once of great economy and great convenience, as it does away with the necessity of using oxygen cylinders. The apparatus is simple, light, and easily transportable, and can be easily worked from an electric light circuit or accumulators. We have treated a large number of cases with ozone prepared from atmospheric air by the new ozonizer with the best results. The properties of ozone, which have a wonderfully healing effect, are, as far as one can say at present, three: (1) It is a strong stimulant and determines an increased flow of blood to the affected part; (2) It is a germicide, which destroys all hostile micro-organic growth; (3) As the French chemist, Hennocque, has shown, it has great powers in the formation of oxyhaemoglobin. It may be added that this ozone treatment would seem to be especially helpful in cases of gassed soldiers."

#### Personal Appreciation.

He had been telling her in a frank straightforward way about what an athlete, business man and all round great fellow he was.

"By the way," he asked, "who is your favorite character in fiction?"

She looked at him with gentle intensity and answered, "You are."—Washington Star.

#### Saved the Waste.

Customer—But these cigars seem shorter than the others I had at the same price. Plausible Salesman—Yes sir. You see, the makers of that special brand found that gentlemen threw away about an inch of each cigar, so they decided to save on that by making them a trifle shorter.—Passing Show.

# WRIGLEY'S



The goody that is beneficial to teeth and stomach is best for all ages.

## WRIGLEY'S

massages and strengthens the gums. Keeps teeth clean and breath sweet, allays thirst, aids appetite and digestion.

Keep YOUR boy at the front supplied.

### The Flavour Lasts

MADE IN CANADA





## LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

will be packed.

There used to be a close season from August 25 to September, but now fishing goes on until October 1 for sockeyes. The general close season starts on November 15.

In 1916 the Fraser River salmon pack amounted to 106,440 cases, and there is practically no hope that this year's figures will equal it.

This was the year of the "big run," and in the last similar year, 1913, there were 732,059 cases packed on the Fraser River. This was more than half of the total pack of 1,353,901 for the Province of British Columbia.

The salmon pack on the Fraser River for the past ten years has been 106,410 cases in 1916, 289,199 in 1915, 328,390 in 1914, 732,059 in 1913, 173,921 in 1912, 301,341 in 1911, 223,148 in 1910, 567,203 in 1909, 89,184 in 1908, and 163,116 cases in 1907.

The years 1917, 1913, and 1900 were "big run" years, the salmon coming in large numbers every four years; but the present season's pack is likely to be the smallest in a period of nine years.

In 1913 and 1909 the Fraser River pack was considerably more than half of the total.

According to a statement compiled by the British Columbia Salmon Canneries' Association, the canneries of this Province have a total capacity of 8,592,000 cases. The best season's pack was 1,353,901 cases in 1913, when the Fraser River pack totaled 732,059 cases.

The last salmon pack was only 11.58 per cent. of the total capacity of the canneries.

Fraser River canneries have a capacity of 3,072,000 cases of salmon. The last pack was 3.46 per cent. of that capacity and the present pack will probably be little more than 3.2 per cent. of the capacity.

Over fishing and land slides in the Fraser River which prevented the salmon going upstream to spawn are the chief causes of the decrease in the pack.

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The British press, and not least

## PROUDFOOT NEW LEADER OF ON- TARIO LIBERALS

Will Fight for Progressive Policies  
Which the Party Supports—Provincial  
Convention to Consider Question of  
Permanent Leader.

There was no difference of opinion when a large representation of the prominent Liberals of the Province of Ontario last week assembled in the board room of the General Reform Association of Ontario to select a new leader for the party to succeed the Hon. Newton Rowell, M.P., President of the Council of the Union Cabinet. The choice of the conference was Mr. William Proudfoot, K.C., M.P.P., representing Centre Huron, in the Legislature, whose nomination received the unanimous endorsement of the delegates present. Mr. Proudfoot consented to act as sessional leader until the close of the next Parliament, when a Provincial convention will be called to deal with the question of appointing a permanent leader, and deciding the general policy of the party on advanced lines in keeping with the spirit of the times. The hope was also expressed by the delegates that when another conference was held the closing chapter of the war would have been witnessed or would be nearing a speedy and victorious conclusion.

### CHOICE WAS UNANIMOUS.

Contrary to the expectations of some members of the party who disagreed with some of their colleagues in the recent Federal election a spirit of unanimity prevailed yesterday, the general feeling being that the Liberals were united, notwithstanding their differences of opinion as to methods and that they are determined to stand behind and advocate policies that will result in winning the war. The names of Mr. Charles Bowman, M.P.P., Mr. Hartley H. Dewar, K.C., M.P.P., and Mr. J. C. Elliott, M.P.P., West Middlesex, were also mentioned for the position, but these gentlemen all declined, declaring that they were all prepared to stand behind Mr. Proudfoot, whose name had been proposed by a committee having the matter under consideration for several weeks. "The decision was unanimous," declared Mr. Chas. M. Bowman, Chief Liberal Whip, "which in itself is sufficient evidence that some of the old Liberals are still prepared to stand by the progressive policy of the old Liberal party."

### IS FOR WAR-WINNING.

In accepting the leadership, Mr. Proudfoot said that, while he had no idea that he would be the choice of the meeting, he was prepared to take hold of the reins of office, and to do his utmost in the matter of leading the Opposition on the most advanced lines during the next session of Parliament. The war had changed the general trend of affairs, and he was prepared to stand by and support any legislation advanced by the Government that would tend to help the present conflict in Europe. While he was in accord with the present Hydro-electric policy, he was of the opinion that with the proposed expansion of the Chippawa Creek scheme, it should be more fully investigated, with a view to defining a more substantial policy as regards the distribution of power to the United States, and at the same time making provision for securing the largest amount of fall

posed extension extending to within a short distance of Brock's Monument, the idea being to secure every possible horsepower that can be obtained, and at the same time arrange the division of the power so that the United States will get its proper proportion. A scheme worked out in this way can so be devised as to maintain the scenic beauty of the Falls.

"This scheme would no doubt involve a large expenditure of money, but the ultimate result will be so beneficial to the people of the Province that even such a large expenditure will be fully warranted by its results. Apart from Niagara there are many water powers in the Province which have not been developed. The utilization of these powers should be carefully considered with a view to seeing that Ontario, by the development of these water powers, will to a very great extent get rid of the many troubles experienced by the rank and file, particularly, through the lack of fuel. The whole power scheme of the Province should be worked out on a most modern basis, and should ultimately be controlled by the Province.

### PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

"The question of proportional representation is an important one. I have already brought it before the Legislature, and intend doing so again. The subject is a live one, and is the only fair means to secure to minorities a fair representation.

"In my opinion the time is opportune for more advanced legislation for the wage-earners. The conditions of the war, in which the workers have played a prominent part, have so changed in the past four years that the workers are entitled to every consideration in the matter of legislation. The transformation brought about by the war in all sections of Canada has been wonderful, and it is only reasonable to expect that when this great crisis is brought to a close the Parliaments of Canada—Federal and Provincial—will have to divert to new trends of thought, so far as the workers are concerned, in the matter of legislating for the masses."

### INDIANS IN THE WAR.

Were Anxious to "Do Their Bit"  
Against Germany.

While the two white races in Canada, French, and English, are indulging in the bitterest kind of argument as to what ought to be the attitude of Canada in helping to win the world war against Germany, it is pleasing to observe the unanimity with which the old-time Indian allies respectively of France and England have each responded to the call, says a writer in the Outlook. Centuries ago the great struggle for the possession of the North American continent was waged between the English and Iroquois Indians on the one side and the French and Algonquins on the other side. Now Algonquins and Iroquois are fighting side by side in the same Indian units in France against a common enemy.

At the present time it is estimated that fully five thousand North American Indians are fighting in Canadian battalions in France. When the great war began a few Indians enlisted in the battalions which comprised the first contingent, but did so entirely on their own initiative and without any encouragement from the Canadian war office. Then came the order that no Indians were to be recruited for the Canadian army.

Huff, but undaunted, the Indians voted money from their tribal funds to the Canadian and British Red Cross societies, they bought and presented machine guns, and they personally subscribed to patriotic funds from the modest revenues of their



### MOTOR CAR FUELS.

British Government Undertakes Important Work.

In addition to plans for developing the fuel resources of Ireland, two steps that may have far-reaching effects upon the supply of home-produced motor fuel have just been taken by the British Government. They concern petroleum and benzol, writes Conrad Dennison from Birmingham. As regards the former, a bill has been introduced into Parliament giving the Government power to develop the latent petroleum resources of this country. At present the production of this fuel is a negative quantity, though for the period 1891-1900 there was an average annual production of 67 tons, this decreasing to a mere eight tons in the ensuing decade, and then ceasing altogether. Experts are satisfied that, given proper development, good supplies will be tapped, since signs of the occurrence of petroleum exist in many parts of the country. For instance, in Staffordshire, which is in the Birmingham district, it occurs in the coal measures of Longton.

The Government, too, it is stated, is taking steps to assist in the marketing of benzol after the war through the agency of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which it holds a predominant interest. The proposal is that the British petroleum Company, formerly a German concern, but now a British subsidiary of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, should actually handle the spirit, of which vast quantities should be available when benzol is no longer required in connection with the production of high explosives.

The great shortage existing in the supply of gasoline and its high price has resulted in drawing attention to coal gas, and its use as an alternative fuel is growing rapidly. In this district many firms are beginning to use coal gas to either augment their inadequate gasoline allowance or to keep their vehicles running in the absence of any gasoline supplies. The Walsall Corporation has been experimenting with this new fuel with such success that it is understood all the motor busses owned by that municipality are about to be altered for running on coal gas. If a reasonably light metal container for compressed gas could be placed on the market there would be a big future for this fuel. With compressed gas the distance that could be covered on one charge would be much greater than is at present the case with gas at atmospheric pressure.

The Government has also decided to investigate the possibilities of Irish peat as fuel. Peat is one of many available sources of alcohol. Most engines can be run on a half-

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"The cases were for the most part those of cavities and sinuses in the femur and tibia. It is the experience of those who have seen a great deal of war surgery that such cases obstinately resist treatment and are apt to remain unhealed for months and years. The treatment consists of the application of ozone to the affected parts. This ozonizer produces pure ozone in sufficient quantities and strength from atmospheric air. This is at once of great economy and great convenience, as it does away with the necessity of using oxygen cylinders. The apparatus is simple, light, and easily transportable, and can be easily worked from an electric light circuit or accumulators. We have treated a large number of cases with ozone prepared from atmospheric air by the new ozonizer with the best results. The properties of ozone, which have a wonderfully healing effect, are, as far as one can say at present, three: (1) It is a strong stimulant and determines an increased flow of blood to the affected part; (2) It is a germicide, which destroys all hostile micro-organic growth; (3) As the French chemist, Hennocque, has shown, it has great powers in the formation of oxyhaemoglobin. It may be added that this ozone treatment would seem to be especially helpful in cases of gassed soldiers."

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times during the last session of Parliament. The war had changed the general trend of affairs, and he was prepared to stand by and support any legislation advanced by the Government that would tend to help the present conflict in Europe. While he was in accord with the present Hydro-electric policy, he was of the opinion that with the proposed expansion of the Chippewa Creek scheme, it should be more fully investigated, with a view to defining a more substantial policy as regards the distribution of power to the United States, and at the same time making provision for securing the largest amount of fall through the extension. Mr. Proudfoot added that he was also anxious that the wage-earners should be accorded legislation on more advanced lines than in the past, and that in his platform he proposed outlining a general policy tending to increase the welfare of the workers.

### TO FIGHT FOR PROGRESS.

"It is my intention to proceed along the lines advocated by the Liberals for the past six or seven years," said Mr. Proudfoot. "It is also my intention, though I have not yet had an opportunity to go into the matter fully, to bring forward at the next sitting of the Ontario Legislature legislation along advanced lines, legislation that will be of material benefit to the Province as a whole. I am also in favor of advanced legislation along war lines, but just what form it will take I cannot say until I have had an opportunity of going into the question. I may say that so far as I am concerned I am strongly in favor of the Provincial Government, during the term of the war and afterwards, doing everything that will prove of beneficial assistance to the returned soldiers."

"They should be generously treated, in fact, no returned soldier should be able to say that he has been harshly dealt with. That is a question which should be given the most serious consideration by both the Opposition and the Government, and, so far as the Opposition is concerned, I am satisfied that anything that can be done for the returned soldier will be done."

### EXPECTS EARLY ELECTION.

Asked concerning the possibility of an election at the close of the next session, Mr. Proudfoot said: "We, the members of the Opposition, understand that the Government intends calling the Legislature together at an early date. In all likelihood there may be an election in the Province during the early spring or early in June. We take that for granted, and intend to prepare accordingly. It has been rumored that a suggestion may come from the Government which may obviate an election within the statutory period. If such a suggestion is forthcoming, it will be carefully considered by the Opposition."

"The Liberal Party is still united and the best evidence of that is borne out by my appointment, which was made without a vote being taken. We are out to win the war, notwithstanding any differences that may have existed in the past. This is a free country, and while some of the party may have differed, the differences are not going to stand in the way of any augmentation of the Liberals in an effort to keep the old flag flying and do what is best in the interests of the country."

### THE HYDRO ELECTRIC PROBLEM.

"Apart from the war issues a question of very great importance before the people of Ontario is the expansion of the Hydro-electric system. Personally, I have always been strongly in favor of it. It is a scheme of gigantic proportions, and I feel that before the Chippewa scheme is proceeded with, that a Commission should be appointed with a view to devising a scheme for the securing of the largest amount of waterfall through the pro-

American Indians are fighting in Canadian battalions in France. When the great war began a few Indians enlisted in the battalions which comprised the first contingent, but did so entirely on their own initiative and without any encouragement from the Canadian war office. Then came the order that no Indians were to be recruited for the Canadian army.

Huft, but undaunted, the Indians voted money from their tribal funds to the Canadian and British Red Cross societies, they bought and presented machine guns, and they personally subscribed to patriotic funds from the modest revenues of their farms, or their returns from fishing, hunting, or trapping.

Petitions and deputations were, however, sent to Ottawa by the chiefs and their councils, and finally, when county battalions were authorized throughout Canada, permission was granted to organize Indian units as base companies. When these local battalions finally embarked for overseas the Indians were there along with the white companies.

To the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Middlesex battalion, organized at London, Ontario, fell the honor of landing the first Indian unit in France. The Middlesex Indians reached the trenches about January, 1917, and they have proved themselves as valiant fighters as the white Canadians, and that is saying a great deal. Other Indian units soon followed them, until now the majority of the Canadian Indians enlisted are on the French soil. There are few left at home.

Never a day passes but along with the French and English names in the casualty lists appears a fair proportion of Indian names, and many others that are easily recognized as the Anglicized forms of names that were originally Indian. No casualty list is issued at Ottawa that does not carry both heartache and pride into many Indian communities.

### To Bury Somebody.

A colored woman was busily engaged in emptying her savings stocking on the desk of the Victory Loan clerk. As the silver quarters, dollars, nickels, dimes, etc., rolled out on the desk the clerk said, "This must be the result of a number of hard years' savings." The old woman replied, "Yassuh, ah been a saving it to bury masself, but ah got to thinkin' it ovah an' ah jus' made up mah mind it would be a heap bettab to buy a Victory Bond to help bury dat Kaisah."

### The Term "Coal-oil."

The term "coal-oil" applied to the form of petroleum at one time most generally in use, was born of a misapprehension, writes Victor Ross in his book "Petroleum in Canada." It is said that in 1790 miners in the Shropshire coal mines in England observed oil trickling from the fissures in the veins and naturally believed that it came from the coal. Many years later this circumstance was quoted to sustain the theory that soft coal beds were the source of supply. When the first large deposits of petroleum in the United States were discovered, bitumen coal was also found in immense quantities in the same regions: thus the belief that the two were of common origin was fixed more firmly and the term "coal-oil" came into general use. This belief was common among operators until oil was found at points far removed from any coal, as for example in the Petrolia and Oil Springs fields of Ontario.

Motor-driven windlasses have been designed for raising circus tent poles.

it is understood all the motor buses owned by that municipality are about to be altered for running on coal gas. If a reasonably light metal container for compressed gas could be placed on the market there would be a big future for this fuel. With compressed gas the distance that could be covered on one charge would be much greater than is at present the case with gas at atmospheric pressure.

The Government has also decided to investigate the possibilities of Irish peat as fuel. Peat is one of many available sources of alcohol. Most engines can be run on a half-and-half mixture of alcohol and benzol, and both of the spirits comprising this mixture are produced in the United Kingdom—the former in unlimited quantities, since it is a vegetable product, and the latter to the extent of about 100,000,000 gallons per annum (after the war). This means that the country ought to be able to produce 200,000,000 gallons annually of an alcohol-benzol motor fuel, or nearly twice the amount of gasoline that was being imported annually before the war.

### Beat Law by a Nose.

One evening, a short time since Maude Radford Warren witnessed the following race against time that was staged near Victoria Station, London, at an hour when traffic is thickest:

"Presently a shouting and cursing arose at the center of the bustling streets. People turned, peering and gaping. Striking straight through the traffic, regardless of thundering trucks and sliding cabs and obstructing pedestrians, came a Scotchman. His eyes were glassy and staring, his limbs were flying, his knees were twinkling. On he came, straight for the public house. If he could get a hand on a glass of his national vodka by 9.29½ he was saved. Would he make it? A group of ribald Americans cheered him on, yelling at him in race-track fashion. His fellow Scotchmen silently made way for him, and some of them even pushed people out of his path. But they did not cheer; it was a matter too deep for sounds. On came Sandy; panting, glaring, he leaped through the door, and a sympathizer from over the seas who followed him reported that at 9.29½ he had a strong Highland paw curled around three fingers of Scotch. The Early Closing Law, thanks to good sprinting, had been respected—but nevertheless, the trench had been taken and the day saved."—Everybody's magazine.

### Those Treble-Barrelled Names.

A friend of mine, a Canadian soldier, told me an amusing story the other day when referring, in the course of conversation, to Sir Genille Cave-Brown-Cave, the "cowboy baronet," whose name has recently been somewhat prominently before the public.

It appears that there is a branch of the family living near my friend's house in Vancouver, and they are mightily proud of their treble-barrelled name.

One day a well-known resident of Vancouver named Home was in conversation with one of them, and casually dropped two-thirds of his name. Whereupon he was promptly called to order as follows:

"I say, old chap, don't call me Cave. I prefer to be called Cave-Brown-Cave."

Mr. Home apologized, but did not forget. And a little later, when Mr. Cave-Brown-Cave began a remark with, "I say, Home," the other evened up.

"Don't call me Home, old chap," he said. "I prefer to be called Home-Sweet-Home."



# BEFORE ADAM



By JACK LONDON



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His conduct served only the more to infuriate the pigs. He broke off twigs and small branches and flung them down upon our enemies. He even hung by one hand, tantalizingly just beyond reach, and mocked them as they gnashed their tusks with impotent rage. Not content with this, he broke off a stout branch and, holding on with one hand and foot, jabbed the infuriated beasts in the sides and whacked them across their noses. Needless to state, my mother and I enjoyed the sport.

But one tires of all good things, and in the end my father, chuckling maliciously the while, led the way across the trees. Now it was that my ambitions ebbed away, and I became timid, holding tightly to my mother as she climbed and swung through space. I remember when the branch broke with her weight. She had made a wide leap, and with the snap of the wood I was overwhelmed with the sickening consciousness of falling through space, the pair of us. The forest and the sunshine on the rustling leaves vanished from my eyes. I had a fading glimpse of my father abruptly arresting his progress to look, and then all was blackness.

The next moment I was awake in my sheeted bed, sweating, trembling, nauseated. The window was up, and a cool air was blowing through the room. The night lamp was burning calmly. And because of this I take it that the wild pigs did not get us, that we never fetched bottom, else I should not be here now, a thousand centuries after, to remember the event.

And now put yourself in my place for a moment. Walk with me a bit in my tender childhood, bed with me a night and imagine yourself dreaming such incomprehensible horrors. Remember I was an inexperienced child. I had never seen a wild boar in my life. For that matter I had never seen a domesticated pig. The nearest approach to one that I had seen was breakfast bacon sizzling in its fat. And yet here, real as life, wild boars dashed through my dreams, and I, with fantastic parents, swung through the lofty tree spaces.

Do you wonder that I was frightened and oppressed by my nightmare ridden nights? I was accursed. And, worst of all, I was afraid to tell. I do not know why, except that I had a feeling

Then it was that he fell back on pantomime, illustrating the thought wherever possible and at the same time repeating the new sound over and over again.

Thus language grew. By the few sounds we possessed we were enabled to think a short distance beyond those sounds; then came the need for new sounds wherewith to express the new thought. Sometimes, however, we thought too long a distance in advance of our sounds, managed to achieve abstractions (dim ones, I grant), which we failed utterly to make known to other folk. After all, language did not grow fast in that day.

Oh, believe me, we were amazingly simple. But we did know a lot that is not known today. We could twitch our ears, prick them up and flatten them down at will. And we could scratch between our shoulders with ease. We could throw stones with our feet. I have done it many a time. And for that matter, I could keep my knees straight, bend forward from the hips and touch, not the tips of my fingers, but the points of my elbows, to the ground. And as for bird nesting—well, I only wish the twentieth century boy could see us. But we made no collection of eggs. We ate them.

I remember—but I outrun my story. First let me tell of Lop Ear and our friendship. Very early in my life I separated from my mother. Possibly this was because after the death of my father she took to herself a second husband. I have few recollections of him, and they are not of the best. He was a light fellow. There was no solidity to him. He was too voluble. His infernal chattering worries me even now as I think of it. His mind was too inconsequential to permit him to possess purpose. Monkeys in their cages always remind me of him. He was monkeyish. That is the best description I can give of him.

He hated me from the first. And I quickly learned to be afraid of him and his malicious pranks. Whenever he came in sight I crept close to my mother and clung to her. But I was growing older all the time, and it was inevitable that I should from time to time stray from her and stray farther and farther. And these were the opportunities that the Chatterer waited for. (I may as well explain that we bore no names in those days; were not known by any name. For the sake of convenience I have myself given names to the various folk I was more closely in contact with, and the "Chatterer" is the most fitting description I can find for that precious stepfather of mine. As for me, I have named myself "Big Tooth." My eye teeth were pronouncedly large.)

But to return to the Chatterer. He persistently terrorized me. He was at ways pinching me and cuffing me, and on occasion he was not above biting me. Often my mother interfered, and the way she made his fur fly was a joy to see. But the result of all this was a beautiful and unending family quarrel, in which I was the bone of contention.

No, my home life was not happy. I smile to myself as I write the phrase Home life! Home! I had no home in the modern sense of the term. My home was an association, not a habitation. I lived in my mother's care, not in a house. And my mother lived anywhere, so long as when night came she was above the ground.

My mother was old fashioned and still clung to her trees. It is true the

tention there and then to have it out with me.

As he climbed to the fork I fled out the great horizontal limb. He followed me, and out I went, farther and farther. At last I was out amongst the small twigs and leaves. The Chatterer was ever a coward, and greater always than any anger he ever worked up was his caution. He was afraid to follow



He Was Afraid to Follow Me Out Amongst the Leaves and Twigs.

me out amongst the leaves and twigs. For that matter, his greater weight would have crashed him through the foliage before he could have got to me.

But it was not necessary for him to reach me, and well he knew it, the scoundrel! With a malevolent expression on his face, his beady eyes gleaming with cruel intelligence, he began teetering. Teetering!—and with me out on the very edge of the bough, clutching at the twigs that broke continually with my weight. Twenty feet beneath me was the earth.

Wildly and more wildly he teetered, grinning at me his gloating hatred. Then came the end. All four holds broke at the same time, and I fell back downward, looking up at him, my hands and feet still clutching the broken twigs. Luckily there were no wild pigs under me, and my fall was broken by the tough and springy bushes.

Usually my falls destroy my dreams, the nervous shock being sufficient to bridge the thousand centuries in an instant and hurl me wide awake into my little bed, where perchance I lie sweating and trembling and hear the cuckoo clock calling the hour in the hall. But this dream of my leaving home I have had many times, and never yet have I been awakened by it. Always do I crash, shrieking, down through the brush and fetch up with a bump on the ground.

Scratched and bruised and whimpering, I lay where I had fallen. Peering up through the bushes, I could see the Chatterer. He had set up a demoniacal chant of joy and was keeping time to it with his teetering. I quickly hushed my whimpering. I was no longer in the safety of the trees, and I knew the danger I ran of bringing upon myself the hunting animals by too audible an expression of my grief.

I remember, as my sobs died down, that I became interested in watching

## HIS HEART BADLY AFFECTED

### "Fruit-a-tives" Soon Relieved This Dangerous Condition

682 GERRARD ST. EAST, TORONTO.

"For two years, I was a victim of Acute Indigestion and Gas In The Stomach. It afterwards attacked my Heart and I had pains all over my body, so that I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of Medicine but none of them did me any good. At last, I decided to try "Fruit-a-tives". I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to anyone suffering from Indigestion".

FRED J. CAVEEN.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

after me.

Then I gnawed bitter bark from young trees. I remember vaguely the eating of many green nuts with soft shells and milky kernels. And I remember most distinctly suffering from a stomach ache. It may have been caused by the green nuts and maybe by the lizards. I do not know. But I do know that I was fortunate in not being devoured during the several hours I was knotted up on the ground with the colic.

My vision of the scene came abruptly as I emerged from the forest. I found myself on the edge of a large clearing. On one side of this space rose up high bluffs. On the other side was the river. The earth bank ran steeply down to the water, but here and there in several places, where at some times slides of earth had occurred, there were runways. These were the drinking places of the folk that lived in the caves.

And this was the main abiding place of the folk that I had chanced upon. This was, I may say, by stretching the word, the village. My mother and the Chatterer and I and a few other simple bodies were what might be termed suburban residents. We were part of the horde, though we lived a distance away from it. It was only a short distance, though it had taken me, what a week of wandering, all of a week to arrive. Had I come directly I could have covered the trip in an hour.

But to return. From the edge of the forest I saw the caves in the bluff, the open space and the runways to the drinking places. And in the open space I saw many of the folk. I had been straying, alone and a child, for a week. During that time I had seen not one of my kind. I had lived in terror and desolation. And now, at the sight of my kind, I was overcome with gladness and I ran wildly toward them.

#### CHAPTER IV.

**T**HEN it was that a strange thing happened. Some one of the folk saw me and uttered a warning cry. On the instant, crying out with fear and panic, the folk fled away. Leaping and scrambling over the rocks, they plunged into the mouths of the caves and

number 1 was an inexperienced hunter. I had never seen a wild boar in my life. For that matter I had never seen a domesticated pig. The nearest approach to one that I had seen was breakfast bacon sizzling in its fat. And yet here, real as life, wild boars dashed through my dreams, and I, with fantastic parents, swung through the lofty tree spaces.

Do you wonder that I was frightened and oppressed by my nightmare ridden nights? I was accursed. And, worst of all, I was afraid to tell. I do not know why, except that I had a feeling of guilt, though I knew no better of what I was guilty. So it was through long years that I suffered in silence until I came to man's estate and learned the why and wherefore of my dreams.

### CHAPTER III.

**T**HERE is one puzzling thing about these prehistoric memories of mine. It is the vagueness of the time element. I do not always know the order of events; nor can I tell, between some events, whether one, two, or four or five years have elapsed. I can only roughly tell the passage of time by judging the changes in the appearance and pursuits of my fellows.

Also I can apply the logic of events to the various happenings. For instance, there is no doubt whatever that my mother and I were treed by the wild pigs and fled and fell in the days before I made the acquaintance of Lop Ear, who became what I may call my boyhood chum. And it is just as conclusive that between these two periods I must have left my mother.

I have no memory of my father than the one I have given. Never in the years that followed did he reappear. And from my knowledge of the times the only explanation possible lies in that he perished shortly after the adventure with the wild pigs. That it must have been an untimely end there is no discussion. He was in full vigor, and only sudden and violent death could have taken him off. But I know not the manner of his going—whether he was drowned in the river or was swallowed by a snake or went into the stomach of old Saber Tooth, the tiger. Is beyond my knowledge.

For know that I remember only the things I saw myself, with my own eyes, in those prehistoric days. If my mother knew my father's end she never told me. For that matter I doubt if she had a vocabulary adequate to convey such information. Perhaps, all told, the folk in that day had a vocabulary of thirty or forty sounds.

I call them sounds rather than words because sounds they were primarily. They had no fixed values to be altered by adjectives and adverbs. These latter were tools of speech not yet invented. Instead of qualifying nouns or verbs by the use of adjectives and adverbs, we qualified sounds by intonation, by changes in quantity and pitch, by retarding and by accelerating. The length of time employed in the utterance of a particular sound shaded its meaning.

We had no conjugation. One judged the tense by the context. We talked only concrete things because we thought only concrete things; also we depended largely on pantomime. The simplest abstraction was practically beyond our thinking, and when one did happen to think one he was hard put to communicate it to his fellows. There were no sounds for it. He was pressing beyond the limits of his vocabulary. If he invented sounds for it his fellows did not understand the sounds.

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No, my home life was not happy. I smile to myself as I write the phrase Home life! Home! I had no home in the modern sense of the term. My home was an association, not a habitation. I lived in my mother's care, not in a house. And my mother lived anywhere, so long as when night came, she was above the ground.

My mother was old fashioned and still clung to her trees. It is true the more progressive members of our horde lived in the caves above the river. But my mother was suspicious and unprogressive. The trees were good enough for her. Of course, we had one particular tree in which we usually roosted, though we often roosted in other trees when nightfall caught us. In a convenient fork was a sort of rude platform of twigs and branches and creeping things. It was more like a huge bird nest than anything else, though it was a thousand times cruder in the weaving than any bird nest. But it had one feature that I have never seen attached to any bird nest—namely, a roof.

Oh, not a roof such as modern man makes. Nor a roof such as is made by the lowest aborigines of today. It was infinitely more clumsy than the clumsiest handiwork of man—of man as we know him. It was put together in a casual, helter skelter sort of way. Above the fork of the tree whereon we rested was a pile of dead branches and brush. Four or five adjacent forks held what I may term the various ridgepoles. These were merely stout sticks an inch or so in diameter. On them rested the brush and branches. These seemed to have been tossed on almost aimlessly. There was no attempt at thatching. And I must confess that the roof leaked miserably in a heavy rain.

But the Chatterer. He made home life a burden for both my mother and me, and by home life I mean not the leaky nest in the tree, but the group life of the three of us. He was most malicious in his persecution of me. That was the one purpose to which he held steadfastly for longer than five minutes; also as time went by my mother was less eager in her defense of me. I think what of the continuous rows raised by the Chatterer that I must have become a nuisance to her. At any rate the situation went from bad to worse so rapidly that I should soon of my own volition have left home. But the satisfaction of performing so independent an act was denied me. Before I was ready to go I was thrown out. And I mean this literally.

The opportunity came to the Chatterer one day when I was alone in the nest. My mother and the Chatterer had gone away together toward the blueberry swamp. He must have planned the whole thing, for I heard him returning alone through the forest, roaring with self induced rage as he came. Like all the men of our horde when they were angry or were trying to make themselves angry, he stopped now and again to hammer on his chest with his fist.

I realized the helplessness of my situation and crouched trembling in the nest. The Chatterer came directly to the tree—I remember it was an oak tree—and began to climb up. And he never ceased for a moment from his infernal row. As I have said, our language was extremely meager, and he must have strained it by the variety of ways in which he informed me of his undying hatred of me and of his in-

the ground.

Scratched and bruised and whimpering, I lay where I had fallen. Peering up through the bushes, I could see the Chatterer. He had set up a demoniacal chant of joy and was keeping time to it with his teetering. I quickly hushed my whimpering. I was no longer in the safety of the trees, and I knew the danger I ran of bringing upon myself the hunting animals by too audible an expression of my grief.

I remember, as my sobs died down, that I became interested in watching the strange light effects produced by partially opening and closing my tear wet eyelids. Then I began to investigate and found that I was not so very badly damaged by my fall. I had lost some hair and hide, here and there. The sharp and jagged end of a broken branch had thrust fully an inch into my forearm, and my right hip, which had borne the brunt of my contact with the ground, was aching intolerably. But these, after all, were only petty hurts. No bones were broken, and in those days the flesh of man had finer healing qualities than it has today. Yet it was a severe fall, for I limped with my injured hip for fully a week afterward.

Next, as I lay in the bushes, there came upon me a feeling of desolation, a consciousness that I was homeless. I made up my mind never to return to my mother and the Chatterer. I would go far away through the terrible forest and find some tree for myself in which to roost. As for food, I knew where to find it. For the last year at least I had not been beholden to my mother for food. All she had furnished me was protection and guidance.

I crawled softly out through the bushes. Once I looked back and saw the Chatterer still chanting and teetering. It was not a pleasant sight. I knew pretty well how to be cautious, and I was exceedingly careful on this my first journey in the world.

I gave no thought as to where I was going. I had but one purpose and that was to go away beyond the reach of the Chatterer. I climbed into the trees and wandered on among them for hours, passing from tree to tree and never touching the ground. But I did not go in any particular direction nor did I travel steadily. It was my nature, as it was the nature of all my folk, to be inconsequential. Besides, I was a mere child, and I stopped a great deal to play by the way.

The events that befell me on my leaving home are very vague in my mind. My dreams do not cover them. Much has my other self forgotten, and particularly at this very period. Nor have I been able to frame up the various dreams so as to bridge the gap between my leaving the home tree and my arrival at the caves.

I remember that several times I came to open spaces. These I crossed in great trepidation, descending to the ground and running at the top of my speed. I remember that there were days of rain and days of sunshine, so that I must have wandered alone for quite a time. I especially dream of my misery in the rain and of my sufferings from hunger and how I appeased it. One very strong impression is of hunting little lizards on the rocky top of an open knoll. They ran under the rocks, and most of them escaped, but occasionally I turned over a stone and caught one. I was frightened away from the knoll by snakes. They did not pursue me. They were merely basking on flat rocks in the sun. But such was my inherited fear of them that I fled as fast as if they had been

my kind. I had lived in terror and desolation. And now, at the sight of my kind, I was overcome with gladness, and I ran wildly toward them.

### CHAPTER IV.

**T**HEN it was that a strange thing happened. Some one of the folk saw me and uttered a warning cry. On the instant, crying out with fear and panic, the folk fled away. Leaping and scrambling over the rocks, they plunged into the mouths of the caves and disappeared. \* \* \* all but one, a little baby, that had been dropped in the excitement close to the base of the bluff. He was wailing dolefully. His mother dashed out. He sprang to meet her and held on tightly as she scrambled back into the cave.

I was all alone. The populous open space had of a sudden become deserted. I sat down forlornly and whimpered. I could not understand. Why had the folk run away from me? In later time, when I came to know their ways, I was to learn. When they saw me dashing out of the forest at top speed they concluded that I was being pursued by some hunting animal. By my unceremonious approach I had stamped them.

As I sat and watched the cave mouths I became aware that the folk were watching me. Soon they were thrusting their heads out. A little later they were calling back and forth to one another. In the hurry and confusion it had happened that all had not gained their own caves. Some of the young ones had sought refuge in other caves. The mothers did not call for them by name, because that was an invention we had not yet made. All were nameless. The mothers uttered querulous, anxious cries, which were recognized by the young ones. Thus, had my mother been there calling to me I should have recognized her voice among the voices of a thousand mothers. And in the same way would she have recognized mine among a thousand.

This calling back and forth continued for some time, but they were too cautious to come out of their caves and descend to the ground. Finally one did come. He was destined to play a large part in my life, and for that matter he already played a large part in the lives of all the members of the horde. It was he whom I shall call Red Eye in the pages of this history—so called because of his inflamed eyes, the lids being always red, and, by the peculiar effect they produced, seeming to advertise the terrible savagery of him. The color of his soul was red.

He was a monster in all ways. Physically he was a giant. He must have weighed 170 pounds. He was the largest one of our kind I ever saw. Nor did I ever see one of the Fire People so large as he, nor one of the Tree People. Sometimes, when in the news papers I happen upon descriptions of our modern bruisers and prizefighters I wonder what chance the best of them would have had against him.

I am afraid not much of a chance. With one grip of his iron fingers and a pull he could have plucked a muscle say a biceps, by the roots, clear out of their bodies. A backhanded, loose blow of his fist could have smashed their skulls like eggshells. With a sweep o

**SHILOH**  
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 25 cent



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 "For two years, I was a victim of acute indigestion and Gas In The stomach. It afterwards attacked my heart and I had pains all over my body, so that I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of Medicine but none of them did me any good. At last, I decided to try "Fruit-a-tives". I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to anyone suffering from indigestion".  
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fter me.

Then I gnawed bitter bark from young trees. I remember vaguely the eating of many green nuts with soft shells and milky kernels. And I remember most distinctly suffering from stomach ache. It may have been caused by the green nuts and maybe by the lizards. I do not know. But I do know that I was fortunate in not being devoured during the several hours I was knotted up on the ground with the colic.

My vision of the scene came abruptly as I emerged from the forest. I found myself on the edge of a large clear space. On one side of this space rose high bluffs. On the other side was the river. The earth bank ran steeply down to the water, but here and there in several places, where at some time slides of earth had occurred, there were runways. These were the drinking places of the folk that lived in the caves.

And this was the main abiding place of the folk that I had chanced upon. This was, I may say, by stretching the word, the village. My mother and the hatterer and I and a few other simple bodies were what might be termed suburban residents. We were part of the horde, though we lived a distance away from it. It was only a short distance, though it had taken me, what of my wandering, all of a week to arrive. Had I come directly I could have covered the trip in an hour.

But to return. From the edge of the forest I saw the caves in the bluff, the open space and the runways to the drinking places. And in the open space I saw many of the folk. I had been trying, alone and a child, for a week, during that time I had seen not one of my kind. I had lived in terror and desolation. And now, at the sight of my kind, I was overcome with gladness, and I ran wildly toward them.

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his wicked feet (or hind hands) he could have disembowled them. A twist could have broken their necks, and I know that with a single crunch of his jaws he could have pierced at the same moment the great vein of the throat in front and the spinal marrow at the back.

He could spring twenty feet horizontally from a sitting position. He was abominably hairy. It was a matter of pride with us to be not very hairy. But he was covered with hair all over, on the inside of the arms as well as the outside, and even the ears themselves. The only places on him where the hair did not grow were the soles of his hands and feet and beneath his eyes. He was frightfully ugly, his ferocious grinning mouth and huge downhanging under lip being but in harmony with his terrible eyes.

This was Red Eye. And right gingerly he crept out of his cave and descended to the ground. Ignoring me, he proceeded to reconnoiter. He bent forward from the hips as he walked, and so far forward did he bend and so long were his arms that with every step he touched the knuckles of his hands to the ground on either side of him. He was awkward in the semi-erect position of walking that he assumed, and he really touched his knuckles to the ground in order to balance himself. But, oh, I tell you he could run on all fours. Now, this was something at which we were particularly awkward. Furthermore it was a rare individual among us who balanced himself with his knuckles when walking. Such an individual was an atavism, and Red Eye was an even greater atavism.

That is what he was—an atavism. We were in the process of changing our tree life to life on the ground. For many generations we had been going through this change, and our bodies and carriage had likewise changed. But Red Eye had reverted to the more primitive tree dwelling type. Perforce because he was born in our horde he stayed with us, but in actuality he was an atavism, and his place was elsewhere.

Very circumspect and very alert, he moved here and there about the open space, peering through the vistas among the trees and trying to catch a glimpse of the hunting animal that all suspected had pursued me. And while



It Was He Whom I Shall Call Red Eye.

he did this, taking no notice of me, the folk crowded at the cave mouths and watched.

At last he evidently decided that there was no danger lurking about. He was returning from the head of the canyon from where he had taken a

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children.—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



He Smote Me a Buffet on the Head.

side I sat down to watch.

He never came out of the entrance, of that I was certain; yet at the end of

each other's arms, we slept out the night.

While the more courageous of the youngsters played in and out of the large mouthed caves I early learned that such caves were unoccupied. No one slept in them at night. Only the crevice mouthed caves were used, the narrower the mouth the better. This was from fear of the preying animals that made life a burden to us in those days and nights.

The first morning after my night's sleep with Lop Ear I learned the advantage of the narrow mouthed caves. It was just daylight when old Saber Tooth, the tiger, walked into the open space. Two of the folk were already up. They made a rush for it. Whether they were panic stricken or whether he was too close on their heels for them to attempt to scramble up the bluff to the crevices, I do not know, but at any rate they dashed into the wide mouthed cave wherein Lop Ear and I had played the afternoon before.

What happened inside there was no way of telling, but it is fair to conclude that the two folk slipped through the connecting crevice into the other cave. This crevice was too small to allow for the passage of Saber Tooth, and he came out the way he had gone in, unsatisfied and angry. It was evident that his night's hunting had been unsuccessful and that he had expected to make a meal off of us.

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As I sat and watched the cave mouths I became aware that the folk were watching me. Soon they were nudging their heads out. A little later they were calling back and forth to one another. In the hurry and confusion it had happened that all had gained their own caves. Some of the young ones had sought refuge in their caves. The mothers did not call to them by name, because that was an invention we had not yet made. All were nameless. The mothers uttered anxious, anxious cries, which were recognized by the young ones. Thus, I may have been there calling to my mother, but she could not recognize her voice among the voices of a thousand mothers, and in the same way would she not recognize mine among a thousand.

Thus calling back and forth continued

some time, but they were too cautious to come out of their caves and descend to the ground. Finally one did so. He was destined to play a large part in my life, and for that matter he had played a large part in the lives of all the members of the horde. It is he whom I shall call Red Eye in the pages of this history—so called because of his inflamed eyes, the lids beneath always red, and, by the peculiar effect they produced, seeming to advertise the terrible savagery of him. The color of his soul was red.

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he did this, taking no notice of me, the folk crowded at the cave mouths and watched.

At last he evidently decided that there was no danger lurking about. He was returning from the head of the runway, from where he had taken a peep down at the drinking place. His course brought him near, but still he did not notice me. He proceeded casually on his way until abreast of me, and then, without warning and with incredible swiftness, he smote me a buffet on the head. I was knocked backward fully a dozen feet before I fished up against the ground, and I remember, half stunned, even as the blow was struck hearing the wild uproar of clucking and shrieking laughter that arose from the caves. It was a great joke, at least in that day, and right heartily the folk appreciated it.

Thus was I received into the horde. Red Eye paid no further attention to me, and I was at liberty to whimper and sob to my heart's content. Several of the women gathered curiously about me, and I recognized them. I had encountered them the preceding year when my mother had taken me to the hazel nut canyons.

But they quickly left me alone, being replaced by a dozen curious and teasing youngsters. They formed a circle around me, pointing their fingers, making faces and poking and pinching me. I was frightened, and for a time I endured them, then anger got the best of me, and I sprang tooth and nail upon the most audacious one of them—none other than Lop Ear himself. I have so named him because he could prick up only one of his ears. The other ear always hung limp and without movement. Some accident had injured the muscles and deprived him of the use of it.

He closed with me, and I went at it for all the world like a couple of small boys fighting. We scratched and bit, pulled hair, clinched and threw each other down. I remember I succeeded in getting on him what in my college days I learned was called a half nelson. This hold gave me the decided advantage. But I did not enjoy it long. He twisted up one leg and with the foot (or hind hand) made so savage an onslaught upon my abdomen

as to threaten to disembowel me. I had to release him in order to save myself, and then we went at it again.

Lop Ear was a year older than I, but I was several times angrier than he, and in the end he took to his heels. I chased him across the open and down a runway to the river. But he was better acquainted with the locality and ran along the edge of the water and up another runway. He cut diagonally across the open space and dashed into a wide mouthed cave.

Before I knew it I had plunged after him into the darkness. The next moment I was badly frightened. I had never been in a cave before. I began to whimper and cry out. Lop Ear chattered mockingly at me and, springing upon me unseen, tumbled me over. He did not risk a second encounter, however, and took himself off. I was between him and the entrance, and he did not pass me; yet he seemed to have gone away. I listened, but could get no clew as to where he was. This puzzled me, and when I regained the out-



#### He Smote Me a Buffet on the Head.

side I sat down to watch.

He never came out of the entrance, of that I was certain; yet at the end of several minutes he chuckled at my elbow. Again I ran after him, and again he ran into the cave, but this time I stopped at the mouth. I dropped back a short distance and watched. He did not come out, yet, as before, he chuckled at my elbow and was chased by me a third time into the cave.

The performance was repeated several times. Then I followed him into the cave, where I searched vainly for him. I was curious. I could not understand how he eluded me. Always he went into the cave, never did he come out of it, yet always did he arrive there at my elbow and mock me. Thus did our fight transform itself into a game of hide and seek.

All afternoon, with occasional intervals, we kept it up, and a playful, friendly spirit arose between us. In the end he did not run away from me, and we sat together with our arms around each other. A little later he disclosed the mystery of the wide mouthed cave. Holding me by the hand he led me inside. It connected by a narrow crevice with another cave, and it was through this that we regained the open air.

We were now good friends. When the other young ones gathered around to tease he joined with me in attacking them, and so viciously did we behave that before long I was let alone. Lop Ear made me acquainted with the village. There was little that he could tell me of conditions and customs—he had not the necessary vocabulary, but by observing his actions I learned much and also he showed me places and things.

He took me up the open space between the caves and the river and into the forest beyond, where in a grassy place among the trees we made a meal of stringy rooted carrots. After that we had a good drink at the river and started up the runway to the caves.

It was in the runway that we came upon Red Eye again. The first I knew Lop Ear had shrunk away to one side and was crouching low against the bank. Naturally and involuntarily I imitated him. Then it was that I looked to see the cause of his fear. It was Red Eye, swaggering down the center of the runway and scowling fiercely with his inflamed eyes. I noticed that all the youngsters shrank away from him as we had done, while the grownups regarded him with wary eyes when he drew near and stepped aside to give him the center of the path.

As twilight came on the open space was deserted. The folk were seeking the safety of the caves. Lop Ear led the way to bed. High up the bluff we climbed, higher than all the other caves, to a tiny crevice that could not be seen from the ground. Into this Lop Ear squeezed. I followed with difficulty, so narrow was the entrance, and found myself in a small rock chamber. It was very low—not more than a couple of feet in height and possibly three feet by four in width and length. Here, cuddled together in

to attempt to scramble up the butt to the crevices, I do not know, but at any rate they dashed into the wide mouthed cave wherein Lop Ear and I had played the afternoon before.

What happened inside there was no way of telling, but it is fair to conclude that the two folk slipped through the connecting crevice into the other cave. This crevice was too small to allow for the passage of Saber Tooth, and he came out the way he had gone in, unsatisfied and angry. It was evident that his night's hunting had been unsuccessful and that he had expected to make a meal off of us. He caught sight of the two folk at the other cave mouth and sprang for them. Of course they darted through the passageway into the first cave. He emerged angrier than ever and snarling.

Pandemonium broke loose among the rest of us. All up and down the great bluff we crowded the crevices and outside ledges, and we were all chattering and shrieking in a thousand keys. And we were all making faces—snarling faces; this was an instinct with us. We were as angry as Saber Tooth, though our anger was allied with fear. I remember that I shrieked and made faces with the best of them. Not only did they set the example, but I felt the urge from within me to do the same things they were doing. My hair was bristling, and I was convulsed with a fierce, unreasoning rage.

(To be Continued.)

#### Few Blind Heroes.

In the face of general horror of blindness it is interesting to note that the assumption in many quarters that the war will turn back into Canada hundreds of sightless men is without foundation. The records of the Military Hospitals Commission, under whose direction all disabled soldiers come when they return to this country, show that of the 400,000 Canadians sent overseas, only 31 have been blinded to date.

Nine of these men have been returned to Canada ready to carry on in professions which they learned at St. Dunstan's School for the Blind in London, England, and are making good; the rest are in England, still in training.

There have been several cases in which the men have become blind after their return to Canada, and provision for their re-education has been made in the School for the Blind at Halifax, under the direction of Sir Frederick Fraser.

Sir Frederick is planning a new institution now which will accommodate any further cases of this kind, and rival the St. Dunstan's School and the Light House established by Miss Winifred Holt in Paris for the re-education of the blinded soldiers in France. He is planning to include a printing house for the publication of literature in the raised type used by the blind, including a daily newspaper and a monthly magazine.

The Braille system of raised dots has restored the world to the blind. With an awl the blinded soldier learns to write in the Braille characters, and his finger tips, running quickly along the pricked lines, "see" what is written there. Even small children learn it readily, so simple is the system, and combining this new knowledge with the mastery of the typewriter by the touch system, generally in vogue in all the commercial schools, a man may qualify for efficiency in any business office.

**Shiloh**  
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds.  
Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

**SHILOH**  
Reliably stops coughs, cures colds, and heals  
throat and lungs. 25 cents.



## JUMPER SKIRT IS POPULAR

**Requires Blouse of Lord Fauntleroy Type of Which Exaggerated Collars and Cuffs Are Features.**

If one is interested in the new jumper skirt brought out this year by no less an authority than Doeuliet, and jumper skirts have always been adored by both women and girls—equally appropriate to women and girls if they are of the proper slender build—then one must have special blouses to be worn with them. These are mostly of the ruffy, little Lord Fauntleroy kind. They are always becoming to a girl. They are so fresh and dainty. But some of the models are entirely new. For instance, there is one which is made without much fullness and fastened down the side front. It has a wide graduated knife-plaited frill which turns back over the front. Then there is a frill, of the same knife-plaited stuff, which surrounds the neck and a frill trimming the wide turned back cuffs. With a velveteen suit having a jumper skirt it would look very attractive.

Exaggerated collars and cuffs are features of all Doeuliet's blouses. One is made of white wash satin and finished with wide Quaker collars and cuffs, the blouse made "kimono" sleeve style. A long streamer tie of narrow ribbon is worn with it. Another jumper suit has a blouse of flesh georgette with narrow turnover collar and cuffs which are tucked and edged with coarse silk tatting in flesh color. This is worn with the jumper skirt, which has a black satin sash starting inside of the jumper V at the front, crossing and tying around the waist at the back. All these blouses are high and round at the neck, none of them having the popular V effect at the front.

## REFRESHMENTS NEXT TO GO

**Food and Drink at Social or Business Gatherings Declared to Be in Opposition to Conservation.**

Food conservation is being religiously preached, and we are being taught that it is a sin to waste even a cabbage leaf. This is all well and good, but nobody seems yet to have organized a systematic attempt to effect a tremendous saving in food by the simple expedient of abolishing the custom or fashion of "serving refreshments"

on any and every occasion, in season and out of season, says the Woman's Home Companion. Whenever a handful of people get together, either for business or pleasure, refreshments have to be trotted out and passed around. In most cases, the consumption of food and drink on these occasions is superfluous and a waste, pure and simple. Nobody needs the refreshments—all too often the persons indulging in them are full to repletion already.

Every patriotic woman interested in food conservation and thrift should consider this matter and appoint herself a committee of one to make this overdone, wicked and unnecessary practice unfashionable. Why not make it a matter of social ethics to eat only three meals a day during the war, and make it unfashionable or a breach of etiquette to waste food by serving refreshments at purely social functions? Entertaining friends at regular and established meals is not, of course, meant to be abolished, but merely superfluous, unnecessary and senseless eating and drinking, just for the sake of indulgence.

### Battle of Hastings.

The Battle of Hastings, a London paper announces, began at 9 o'clock in the morning, on the 14th of October, 1066. All this appears to be historically accurate. The questionable part of the announcement comes in the following sentence, to the effect that "it is proposed to commemorate the anniversary of this event by a week's festival on behalf of the wounded." It seems rather a long time to have waited to collect money for the wounded, until the year 1917, which a small calculation will reveal is 851 years after the event. Supposing the youngest veteran to have been 16 at the time of the battle, he would now be 867, or going strongly as a competitor with Methuselah.

### Control of Shipping.

The growing trend towards centralization of control in British shipping is illustrated by the fact that 61 companies, each owning more than 50,000 gross tons of ships, own between them more than 2,000 vessels, representing a tonnage of 12,000,000 gross tons, while Lloyd's register gives the total tonnage of the British mercantile marine at only 18,825,356 gross tons.

## SOMETHING REALLY NEW



The seeker for something new in milady's clothes will surely be satisfied with this odd and unusual frock. The effect of the entire dress is decidedly new and every little touch accentuates its novelty. There is nothing about it that is like any other. The material used is black satin. The single revers and band are of moire in a delicate sand color. The same shade is used in the delicate tracings of the silk embroidery on the skirt.

### Australian Railroads.

During the year ended June 30th, 1916, 5,149,289 train miles were run on the Government railways of Western Australia, this being 255,525 miles less than during the previous year. The gross earnings were £2,088,100—an increase of £29,866. The working expenses amounted to £1,511,655, this being an increase of £13,829. As there were 236 additional miles of line to operate, the smallness of the increase is regarded as having been satisfactory.

## SELF DEFENSE

**DEFEAT BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TROUBLE WITH ANURIC.**

Many people in Canada have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found Anurie to be the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have heeded Nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "Anurie." You should promptly heed these warnings some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions you should take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Dr. Pierce's Anurie Tablets (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsers of Anurie, as are many of your neighbors.

Send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. or Bridgeburg, Ont., 10c for trial pkg.

St. Catharines, Ont.—For several years I suffered with gravel and with uric acid causing rheumatic pains. Nothing ever helped me until I commenced to take 'Anurie' and the first thing I noticed was that the gravel had disappeared and he never made a reappearance. My general health has improved and I have a better nerve condition and my eyesight seen better, too. I used to have such dizzy spells at times I thought I would faint, but they no longer trouble me. My only regret is that I did not know of Anurie before.

—Mrs. H. MAJORAM, 124 Albert St.

## LACK OF SUFFICIENT TEAMS

**Many Failures Traceable to Poor Animals and Improper Implements—Make Plans Ahead.**

The lack of sufficient teams to prepare land, plant, cultivate and gather crops has cost many a farmer heavily. In fact, many failures and partial failures could be traced to poor teams and lack of suitable implements. Do not make such a mistake. Now is the time to begin to plan for the next crop.

# The Napanee Express

**The newspaper you can  
safely put in the hands**

# **The Napanee Express**

**The newspaper you can  
safely put in the hands  
of your family.**

**Good clean news is fea-  
tured in our columns.**

**Eight pages of good live  
reading matter each  
week.**

**FOR  
\$1.00 PER YEAR**

**Just a little better than  
the others.**

## **OUR JOB DEPARTMENT**

**Trun out the BEST CLASS of Job Work  
promptly.**

**Try us for your NEXT ORDER.**

# **The Napanee Express**



## SELF DEFENSE

**DEFEAT BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TROUBLE WITH ANURIC.**

Many people in Canada have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found Anuric to be the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have heeded Nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "Anuric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions you should take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsees of Anuric, as are many of your neighbors.

Send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont., 10¢ for trial pkg.

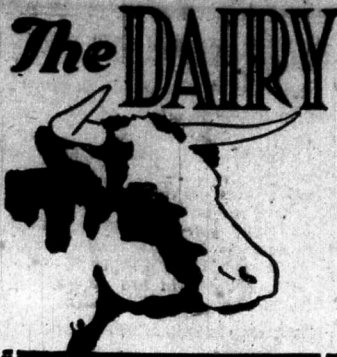
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## INGREDIENTS OF DRY RATION

**Should Not Be Different From Those Fed to Cow at Other Times—Give Some Roughage.**

The ingredients of the ration for the dry cow should not be so very different from that fed at other times. In order to cut down on the fat-producing elements, hominy is frequently used in place of corn. Bran and oats are both rich in mineral matter which goes to give bone to the unborn calf.



Traveling Feed Box in Use.

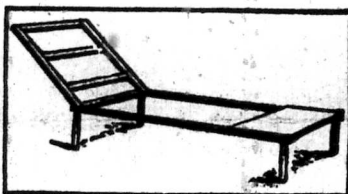
If she has been fed with high protein feeds a change of ration will rest and cool the digestive system.

As calving time draws near, a laxative feed, such as oilmeal in small quantities, loosens the bowels and lessens the danger of caked udder or milk fever at time of calving. Along with these concentrates eight to ten pounds of clean hay or corn stover will give sufficient roughage to keep the grain from massing in the stomach, and make digestion easy.

## USEFUL CORN HUSKING RACK

Device Shown in Illustration Affords Convenient Seat for Husker—Place Stalks Crosswise.

Many who husk their corn by hand find it very tiresome to sit on the floor or ground in a cramped position. A



Corn Husking Rack.

rack made as shown will hold two

# IF IT'S AN "EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER

Then you know it's

**MADE IN CANADA**

If it's anything else it's a Yankee

Ask

**E. J. POLLARD**

About this Canadian Product

No. 1 **\$60.00** Terms if you wish No. 2 **\$80.00**

Toronto Office: 18 Adelaide St., West

## A Good Impression.

First impressions are tenacious. The customer who gets an unpleasant impression on his first visit to a store, is not likely to be a permanent customer. On the contrary, a favorable first impression will insure a steady patronage.

First impressions are often obtained from a firm's advertising, even before the store is visited. A frank, straightforward statement of values and advantages, will create an impression of fair dealing, and bring the customer to the store in a receptive state of mind.

Our advice to merchants is to give careful thought to their advertising and to advertise regularly.

THE PRESS

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\$

SCALE: 1/4 INCH

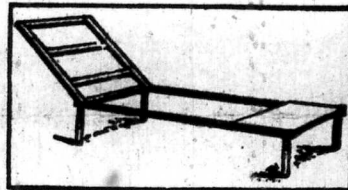
**KEEP TOOLS UNDER SHELTER**

Practice of Leaving Harvesting Machinery in Open Results in Considerable Damage.

**CARE OF LIVE STOCK**

Feed Situation Demands That

and it very tiresome to sit on the floor or ground in a cramped position. A



Corn Husking Rack.

rack made as shown will hold two or three shocks and gives a better place for the husker to sit. Place the stalks crosswise of the bench in front of you.

## CORRECT WAY TO MILK COWS

Scrape Droppings Into Gutter and Work Teats and Udders Clean—Keep Hands Smooth.

Before commencing to milk the droppings of the cows should be scraped into the gutter and the teats and udders worked clean and wiped dry. Always milk with clean hands, and if your hands are hard and rough keep a cup of goose grease or hard and sweet oil at the stable, and once a day, or before milking, rub a little on the inside of your hands; just enough to make them feel smooth. Some of the grease should be rubbed on the teats if they are rough or cut with briars. An expert will milk a cow giving two gallons of milk in five minutes. A steady, even motion, filling the teat with milk at every pressure of the hands, is the most rapid way of milking and the most agreeable to the cow.

## NEW CROP OF SWEET CLOVER

No Fear of Difficulty in Eradicating as Farmers Have Trouble in Cutting Second Crop.

Some farmers hesitate to plant sweet clover on their farms for fear they will have difficulty in eradicating it when the fields are planted to other crops. The results obtained annually by hundreds of farmers are sufficient proof that there is no foundation for such fear; in fact, farmers are experiencing much difficulty in cutting the first crop the second season so high that the plants will not be killed. The new crop of sweet clover, unlike that of red clover and alfalfa, must come from the buds left on the stubble, so when the plants are cut below these buds they will be killed. As sweet clover is a biennial, the plants die as soon as the seed crop is produced.

When the first year's growth of sweet clover is to be turned under for green manure it is recommended that the field be plowed after the plants have made some growth the following spring rather than in the fall of the year of seeding. When the first year's growth is plowed under the same fall many of the plants will not be entirely covered, and these will make a vigorous growth the following spring. When the plowing is delayed until the plants have made some growth the following spring no trouble will be experienced in eradicating them.

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**

receptive state of mind. Our advice to merchants is to give careful thought to their advertising and to advertise regularly.

COPYRIGHTED 1914

SEATTLE: LOCATE

## KEEP TOOLS UNDER SHELTER

Practice of Leaving Harvesting Machinery in Open Results in Considerable Damage.

Usually there are many who leave their harvesting machinery out in the weather for some time after all harvesting is over. Such a practice results in considerable damage to the binders and other harvesting machinery. All farm implements have advanced in price, and carelessness in taking care of them will cause considerable loss. At no time has the use of labor-saving machinery been in greater demand on the farms, and every farmer who has such machinery should by all means take the very best care of it. Just as soon as one has finished using an implement it should be put under shelter and where it will be kept in good condition for the next crop. Binders are easily broken if left in exposed places, where wagons and other farm equipment are jammed into the same corners. Quite often mowers, binders, wagons, etc., are all found in one tangled mass in one corner of the shed, along with the drills and threshing machines. Such carelessness can only result in some of the machinery being damaged. By caring for such machinery properly the lifetime of the implements can be doubled.

## BEST GROWTH OF ASPARAGUS

Plant Favors Soil Rich in Vegetable Matter—Get Field Ready During Fall Season.

Asparagus makes the best growth in soils abounding in vegetable matter. The field should be got ready in the fall.

This means that manure should be used with the greatest freedom, and if clover sods are available, they should help materially in the starting of the plantation.

Land of any kind to be planted with this crop should be heavily manured and plowed in the fall, repeating the operation and adding more manure the following spring.

The plowing should be as deep as possible, although care should be exercised to avoid turning up too much of the sub-soil.

Disk and cutaway harrows may be used to good advantage in preparing the soil. Effort should be made to get a fine bed to the full depth of the plow furrow, with all vegetable matter thoroughly incorporated with the soil.

## SHEEP MUST BE PROTECTED

Animals Are More Susceptible to Cold and Dampness Than Any Other Kind of Farm Stock.

Some farmers seem to imagine that just because a sheep has a fleece to protect it, that shelter from cold and storms is not necessary, but they should know that sheep are more susceptible to cold and dampness than any other animal on the farm.

## CARE OF LIVE STOCK

Feed Situation Demands That Animals Be Not Neglected.

Supply Is Rapidly Being Depleted and Serious Condition Will Develop Unless Conservation Measures Are Taken.

Save all the heifer calves and plan to raise more pigs, lambs, colts, calves and chickens next year than you did this year. Do you know the world is being depleted of its live stock?

Keep your pigs growing. They should weigh 200 pounds at six months of age and they are worth \$16 a hundred now. Ten good pigs are worth \$200.

Give your hogs all the alfalfa or clover they will eat winter and summer. Give them skim milk, whey, some grain, or anything else you have but be sure to give them all they can eat.

Keep the calves growing. Give them some grain, separate from milk, and all the good hay they can eat. Veal is now worth 16 cents a pound. A good veal is worth \$35.

Feed the lambs well. They are worth \$20 apiece and wool is worth from 50 cents to 70 cents a pound.

Feed the cows well. Keep them milking. You may dislike to see them eat so much, but please give them all they can eat all the time. The price of milk, butter and cheese is going out of sight. Butterfat may be worth \$1 a pound before long.

Feed and handle the mares so that you will save all the colts next spring. Good horses are worth \$75 a head more than they were a year ago. A good horse is worth \$300.

## COLTS INJURED BY DRIVERS

Dr. McCampbell of Kansas State College Tells How Young Animal Should Be Treated.

Colts are sometimes injured by inexperienced drivers or men who try to do too much when starting to work them. They seem to think that because the colt is large he can do as much as the mature horse.

"Give the colt light work," advises Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "The colt should be prepared for the season's work if he is to do his best. Liberal grain feeding should begin a few weeks before the work starts. A three-year-old colt handled in this manner after a few weeks' preparatory work will be able to do considerable work but of course he should be given a day of rest occasionally.

"Caution should be taken not to overwork the colt at first. There is danger of sweeney, broken wind, or other serious trouble which probably would put the horse out of business for an entire season."



# THE MARKET MEAT SHOP

**Fresh Halibut and Salmon**

**This week.**

## All Kinds of Fresh Meats

**POULTRY.**

**Cured Meats, Cooked Meats.**

**Easifirst Shortening.**

**E. R. TODD, Proprietor**

'Phone 121.

## The Candy Store

**Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.**

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

**CHOCOLATES**  
of all sorts and prices

**P. PAPPAS**

'Phone 208  
The Candy Store.

## After Purchasing Your VICTORY BONDS

You may wish to make some selections in Dainty and Inexpensive

## GIFTS

We have the largest assortment of

**Pendants, Pins, Rings,**

**Necklaces,**

**and all kinds of**

-- FOR --

**Finnan Haddies,  
Cod Fish,  
Labrador Salmon,**

—go to—

**FRANK H. PERRY.**

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel  
Phone 180.

## Storage Batteries.

We have installed an up-to-date battery charger and are prepared to take care of any make of storage battery for the winter. We also take care of repair work and can furnish new batteries when required. Charges reasonable.

53-c

C. A. WISEMAN.

## Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine or Sewing Machine see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Terms to suit purchaser. Hundreds of references. Two used cars for sale, one Regal, one Chevrolet. We decided to not ship a car of horses so have some for sale.

**VANLUVEN BROS.**

Napanee and Moscow.

P.S.—Come in for your Talking Machine (Victor or Edison) NOW before the Christmas rush.

50t-f

Your dentist will tell you that there is nothing better to clean and preserve the teeth than Rexall Pearl Tooth Paste—for sale in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

## HELP FOR THE FARMER.

While we may not be able to help you personally we are offering the farmer special inducements in instal-

## GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting.

10.30—Regular service.

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

6.45—Song service.

7.00—Regular service.

Monday, 8.00—Literary meeting in the League. Lantern slides.

Wednesday, 7.45—Prayer Meeting.

The Ladies' Aid are preparing an entertainment for Feb. 14th.

If you want good coffee go to H. W. KELLY'S grocer. He keeps the same blend as John Paisley did. 6-b

Hear Mr. Frank Oldfield, baritone soloist, of Toronto, in Grace Methodist Church, Monday evening, January 21st.

If you want something in Stationery a little out of the ordinary you'll get it at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

Capt. Archibald, the noted Y.M.C.A. worker, is to give an address in Napanee soon. Be sure to hear him. Further particulars later.

The Sunday School of St Mary Magdalene's Church held its annual Christmastide entertainment on Monday night. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

Mr. Kenneth Ross Kimmerly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm Kimmerly, Mill Street, and Miss Cora Rodgers, daughter of Mr and Mrs. William Rodgers, Napanee, were quietly married in Kingston on Wednesday, January 2nd, 1918. We understand the happy young couple intend making their home in Toronto where Mr. Kimmerly has secured a lucrative position with a large shoe house. Mr. and Mrs. Kimmerly have a host of friends in Napanee who wish them bon voyage in their journey through life together.

Among the magazines on the newsstands during the holiday season the January number of Rod and Gun, with its list of contents depicting outdoor life, makes a special appeal to this season are limited in the field of sport and who is therefore dependent upon written experiences for his enjoyment. Among the contributors to this number are Bonnycastle Dale, H. C. Haddon, M. A. Shaw, Edward T. Martin, George R. Belton, Robert Page Lincoln and many others. The usual departments are well maintained. Under The Trap department appears a write-up of the Grand International Tournament at St. Thomas recently, while The Kennel section contains an illustrated record of the recent Canadian National Field Trials held at Ojibway. Rod and Gun is published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

## Notice

Highest price paid for hides and furs. 6-b  
Telephone 191 W. G. PAUL.

## PAUL'S BOOKSTORE.

Re-opened for Christmas trade. Special bargains until balance of stock is sold.

OPPOSITE ROYAL HOTEL.

## Hogs Wanted.

Will ship on Saturday, January 12th, and will pay \$18.50 for select hogs, 150 lbs. and over, and \$15.50 for good fat sows. All hogs must be delivered by one o'clock.

J. W. HAMBLEY  
G. H. WILLIAMS.

## NOTICE.

For first-class Watch Repairing, at reasonable prices, go to MEL. TAYLOR'S Jewellery Store 30 years' ex-

## Dry Cleaning

Our process of Dry Cleaning in which we have specialized with complete success, is unrivalled for the successful renovation of materials of every description.

**It Removes  
Dust and Dirt**

cleansing thoroughly not only the surface, but the very body of the cloth, and does not injure the most delicate fabrics.

Let us Clean, Repair or make any alteration you wish and put your garments in First-Class Shape.

**JAMES WALTERS,**

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

## ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D. pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.—Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

## ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar

Services at St. Mary Magdalene Church:

8.00—Holy Communion.

10.30—Morning Prayer.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evening Prayer.

Friday, 4 p.m.—Confirmation Class

## East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first class workmen; cigars and tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

## Ground Bone.

Fresh ground green bone for poultry, the best thing to feed hens to make them lay. Get it only at

V. COWLINGS

## Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Lennox Agricultural Society will be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on Wednesday, Jan. 16th, 1918, at 2 p.m. 5-b E. MING, V.S., Sec'y

## RICHMOND COUNCIL.

The first meeting of the Council for 1918 will be held at the town hall a Selby on Monday, January 14th, 1918

JAS. McKITTRICK,  
Clerk.

## BOOKS & BOOKS.

Jas. Gordon, the colporteur, has moved into his last winter's stand, in Davis & Coates' tin shop, in the Campbell House building. He will have his usual supply of Xmas and other literature. Call and see him.

52-tf

# GIFTS

We have the largest assortment of

**Pendants, Pins, Rings, Necklaces, and all Kinds of Up-to-date Jewelry**

just right for a gift. You can always depend on the quality if purchased from

**Smith's Jewelry Store**  
Established 1868.

**Ford Prices raise to-day (October 11th), Couplets have raised \$70.00, and Sedans \$80.00. Order your Touring Car at once before they raise and save money. VANLUVEN BROS., dealers Kingston and Moscow, W. J. NORMILE, dealer Napanee.**

Special sale of unclaimed pictures at PAUL'S.

1.5. Come in for your raising machine (Victor or Edison) NOW before the Christmas rush. 50¢-1

Your dentist will tell you that there is nothing better to clean and preserve the teeth than Rexall Pearl Tooth Paste—for sale in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

## HELP FOR THE FARMER.

While we may not be able to help you personally we are offering the farmer special inducements in installing a Milking Machine this winter to help you in the spring and summer of 1918. We handle the Empire Mechanical Milker which has proven to take first place at the Experimental Farms. We are also agents for all kinds of Farm Machinery, Loudon Farm Equipments, Gasoline Engines, Hay Presses, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters, Pianos; and have purchased the carriage factory of Mr. C. A. Graham, foot of John street. We are opening it into a garage and will be pleased to show and demonstrate the Gray Dort car. Also have second hand cars, and some good horses and colts for sale. Business carried on in the same old stand on John Street, and at the garage.

HARTMAN & CARD.

51-2-m-p

Reliable Stock Foods, all makes, such as Royal Purple, Hess & Clark's, Pratts, and International, etc., for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store. Also agents for Dr. Bell's Veterinary Remedies.

## Hogs Wanted.

Will ship on Saturday, January 12th, and will pay \$18.50 for select hogs, 150-lbs. and over, and \$15.50 for good fat sows. All hogs must be delivered by one o'clock.

J. W. HANBLY  
G. H. WILLIAMS.

## NOTICE.

For first-class Watch Repairing, at reasonable prices, go to MEL. TAYLOR'S Jewellery Store. 30 years' experience repairing watches in Napanee, formerly of Smith Bros. Also a stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Cut Glass always on hand. Next door to Henry's Bookstore.

## AT BOYES' GROCERY.

We have a good assortment of naval oranges, lemons, California grapes, figs, dates, grape fruit, assorted nuts, snow apples and No. 1 Spys for cooking. Call and see what we have.

G. W. BOYES,

'Phone 236.

## Another Improvement in Train Service.

Commencing January 7th the Canadian Northern Railway has rearranged train service so as to give an additional train each way between Picton and Kingston, leaving Picton 3.35 p.m. and Napanee 6.50 p.m., arriving Kingston 8.30 p.m. daily except Sunday. Returning leaves Kingston 7.00 a.m. and Napanee 8.45 a.m., arriving Picton 2.55 p.m. daily except Sunday. Passengers for Kingston and Picton are thus given a choice of three trains daily except Sunday. For further particulars and latest time-table folder apply to E. McLaughlin, Town Agent, Napanee.

If you want the best grade of Hydrogen Peroxide ask for Rexall—proven by government test one of the best on the market. For sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

## BRITAIN STILL IN BONDAGE.

Not yet can we look for victory in these troublous times, because we have not yet conquered the enemy within our gates, so how can Earth's Ruler give such momentous issues into unworthy hands. Holy Writ tells us that 'Greater is he who ruleth his own spirit than he that taketh a city', so our greatest work is yet undone. England, so great in many things, is criminally weak before the liquor traffic: St. George has not yet slain his greatest Dragon, though King George V. by the Grace of God has taken a noble stand, and we hope and pray he will yet see the giant conquered. Never had a country more loyal or self-sacrificing workers against this giant evil than has our Motherland, yet we find her refusing to permit the export of her prophet's warnings to Canada, and our Dominion in turn, taking the hint from her, has censored the copies which had reached here before the ban was placed upon them. Mr. Arthur Mee, the author of these books and one of her foremost prophets, has given so vivid a picture of the evils she will not remedy, that she fears the effect of it in her more sober possessions. In an open letter to Premier Lloyd George, Mr. Mee says some pretty startling things. He says, "we want 9,000,000 loaves of bread per day, and brewers destroy 450,000 of them. If waste is a crime, who is the criminal here? Twice before in English past history, she has prohibited the manufacture of liquor and no revolution followed.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

1918 will be held at the town hall, Selby on Monday, January 14th, 1918

JAS. McKITTRICK, Clerk.

## BOOKS: BOOKS.

Jas. Gordon, the colporteur, has moved into his last winter's stand, Davis & Coates' tin shop, in the Campbell House building. He will have his usual supply of Xmas and other literature. Call and see him. 52-1

## DEATH OF C. A. GRAHAM.

On Friday evening last, Charles Alvie Graham, one of the town's respected residents, passed away after an illness of about three weeks. On Dominion Election Day he was taken suddenly ill and had been near death's door ever since. For a long number of years Mr. Graham had been in the carriage business, first at Storms' Corners and later at Napanee at the foot of John Street. Recently he sold his present carriage shop and had intended building a smaller one in the rear of the present building next spring. For some years deceased was a member of the town council, where he served the town faithfully and well. Besides his wife he leaves eight children, Messrs. May P., James, Lambert and Fred of Napanee; Mrs. M. O. Fraser and Mr. T. P. Cook, Napanee; Mrs. Giroux, Welland, and Miss Lena, Utica, N.Y. who have all been in constant attendance at his bedside since his illness. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon. Services were held at the house and interment at Riverside.

## HISTORICAL MEETING

The Lennox and Addington Historical Society held their first meeting, the New Year in the Historical Society rooms on Friday evening last. President Herrington in the chair. The usual large and interested audience was present.

After the opening remarks of the President, the secretary Treasurer submitted an interim report. As secretary he reported that vol. 9 of the publications had been distributed and had been exceptionally well received. He read a number of letters which he had received from other Societies and from prominent Canadian American citizens congratulating the author on the production of so valuable a work. As treasurer he reported the funds of the Society to be large and urged that all interested meet their annual obligation of one dollar.

The Lecturer of the evening, Prof. A. L. Clark, head of the department of Physics in Queens University, was then introduced as the speaker of the evening. Prof. Clark had spent the summer of 1915 in Holland engaged in research work at Leiden University. In a very fascinating manner he described the dangers and anxieties of the journey to the land of the tulip dykes and old-fashioned windmills. Gradually and almost unconsciously the audience was led by means of a shown lantern slides and word pictures into the very heart of Holland introduced to her history, literature and science and to her canals narrow streets and beautiful buildings. The difficulty and the cost of preserving her neutrality were made plain by the speaker, and the audience were made to feel a deep sympathy for this little high-spirit people, who because of their proximity to Germany, have such an unenviable position.

It is gratifying to the executive of the Society to see the interest these meetings so well sustain. Such interest encourages them to continue their efforts to secure lectures which like Dr. Clark's are not technical, yet instructive, popular and historical in the truest sense.

# POST CARD PHOTOS ! !

We make a specialty of this work. We use none but the best materials and guarantee satisfaction.

## THE COOKE STUDIO

Next to Napanee Post Office.

## AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY CONDITIONS ARE CHANGING.

It is no longer sufficient to follow a make-shift policy. The modern farmer needs the best. A smart new car and garage, do not look well beside dilapidated buildings, and it will pay to fix up your house and buildings, as well as to put fertilizer on your land.

You are up against a large and continuous demand for all you can produce within the next five years, and need the best accommodation your buildings can be made to furnish.

Prices of Lumber and Building Supplies are likely to advance, owing to a number of different causes, and as I have purchased heavily, it will pay you to buy NOW.

My present stocks are very good, and I do not expect to be able to re-place at present prices.

Why not come in and talk over what you want to do, take a look at some of the most approved plans of Farm Buildings, and get an inclusive price on the Lumber and Supplies you want?

## W. D. MIDMER,

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

Successors to Dafoe & Waller.



## Dry Cleaning

Our process of Dry Cleaning in which we have specialized with complete success, is unrivalled for the successful renovation of materials of every description.

### It Removes Dust and Dirt

cleansing thoroughly not only the surface, but the very body of the cloth, and does not injure the most delicate fabrics.

Let us Clean, Repair, or make any alteration you wish and put your garments in First-Class Shape.

**JAMES WALTERS,**

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

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10.30 a.m.—Morning service.

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## ast End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first class work-  
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all.

J. N. OSBORNE.

## round Bone.

Fresh ground green bone for Poul-  
try, the best thing to feed hens to  
make them lay. Get it only at  
V. COWLINGS.

## annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Lennox  
agricultural Society will be held in  
the Council Chamber, Napanee, on  
Wednesday, Jan. 16th, 1918, at 2 p.m.  
5-b E. MING, V.S., Sec'y.

## ICHMOND COUNCIL.

The first meeting of the Council for  
18 will be held at the town hall at  
Napanee on Monday, January 14th, 1918.

JAS. McKITTRICK,  
Clerk.

## BOOKS!

Jas. Gordon, the colporteur, has  
moved into his last winter's stand, in  
vies & Coates' tin shop, in the  
Campbell House building. He will  
have his usual supply of Xmas and  
other literature. Call and see him.

52-11

## TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister.

9.45—Morning Class.

10.30—Morning worship.

11.45—Sunday School.

7.00—Evening worship.

Rev. S. J. Shorey, D.D., will preach  
at both services—Educational Anni-  
versary.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Mission Circle at  
Mrs. Joyner's.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.

Thursday, 7.30—Choir practice.

## PERSONALS

Mrs. Giroux, of Welland, is visiting  
her mother, Mrs. C. A. Graham.

Mrs. Stephen Gibson, has closed her  
home and will spend the balance of  
the winter with her sister, in Belle-  
ville.

Miss Jean Daly returned to Boston  
on Monday to resume her studies.

Miss Bain and Miss Laughlin have  
returned to their duties at the Col-  
legiate Institute.

Mrs. A. C. Warner and Master War-  
ner Martin, Colebrook, Mr. and Mrs.  
W. S. Holmes and Mr. Stinson  
Martin, Ottawa, spent New Years  
with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Anderson,  
Napanee.

Misses Jean Johnston and Myrtle  
Synth, Westmount, left for home on  
Monday after spending the holidays  
the guests of Mrs. J. G. Daly.

Mr. R. A. Daly, Toronto, has been  
appointed secretary of a special com-  
mittee acting under Government su-  
pervision to maintain a market for  
the Victory Loan.

Mrs. W. A. Baker left on Saturday  
to spend a month in Toronto with  
friends.

Mrs. Catherine Adams, of Toronto,  
spent Sunday the guest of Mrs. Jas.  
Killorin.

Miss Ruth Gordon has secured a  
good position with the Canadian  
Electric Co. in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Roy, and Mr.  
and Mrs. T. B. Wallace and daughter  
Helen, spent a few days last week in  
Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Macole were in  
Belleville on Wednesday attending the  
funeral of the late Mrs. A. G. Vermil-  
yee.

Mrs. Chas. Hambly left last Friday  
to spend the winter in St. Peters-  
burg, Florida.

Mrs. F. P. Douglas and Miss Sproule  
are spending a few days in Kingston.

Miss Ellen Kimmett, Roblin, leaves  
to-day to visit her sisters in Colo-  
rado.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kaylor, Mor-  
ven, are visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. Carleton Woods, Roblin, spent  
a few days last week in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Patterson, of  
Trail, B.C., are visiting his parents,  
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Patterson, New-  
burgh.

Dr. Couch, Chicago, spent Wednes-  
day the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. W.  
Bowen.

Mr. B. M. Black spent a few days  
this week in Toronto.

Mr. H. L. Schemerhorn spent a few  
days in town this week.

Master Harold Herrington is ex-  
pected home from England any day  
after two years active service.

Mrs. Roy Moore spent last week  
with friends in Deseronto.

Miss Amey and Miss Fairfield, Mill  
Haven, spent Saturday last in Napa-

## GRAND CONCERT

—IN—

## Grace Methodist Church

Monday Evening,

January 21, 1918

Hear Mr. Frank Oldfield, Bar-  
itone Soloist of St. Paul's  
Cathedral. (Canon Cody's  
Church,) Toronto.

Mr. Oldfield is recognized as one,  
if not the greatest of Toronto's  
Baritone Singers. The quality  
of his singing was of such high  
character that he was chosen as  
Soloist at two of Toronto's  
largest public gatherings. At  
Convocation Hall in support of  
Canada's Victory Loan and  
when Ex-president Theodore  
Roosevelt visited Toronto.

He will be assisted by Mrs.  
Carruthers, Morven, Elocution-  
ist; and best local talent.

See complete program in next  
week's paper.

**ADMISSION 50c.**

Time 8 o'clock.

Entire proceeds over expenses  
will be given to Missions.

**EVERYONE WELCOME.**

## The New Store

5c, 10c, 15c. & 25c.

WILL OPEN

**SATURDAY MORNING**

**JANUARY 12th**

at 9 o'clock.

All new and fresh goods, and the  
prices will surprise you. We have  
all kinds of Smallwares, Notions,  
Jewellery, China Ware, Agetware,  
Glassware, Hosiery, and everything  
you want at very lowest price.  
Come and get first choice.

### Note Prices Below:

Children's Cashmere Hose, regular  
40c. and 45c. Special at..... 25c  
25 doz. Large Size Bath Towels,  
Reg. 25c. for ..... 15c each  
20 doz. Men's Silk Ties, regular  
40c. and 50c. at ..... 25c  
and regular 25c for ..... 15c  
100 doz. Coats Thread, reg. 7c. at ..... 5c  
5 doz. only, Ladies' Large Aprons  
regular 45c., at ..... 25c

And all other goods at Low Price.

Call and see our New Store.

**J. E. YARED**

Manager.

Opposite Royal Hotel, NAPANEE.

**JANUARY SPECIAL!**

Men start the new year by wearing  
a pair of \$7.00 Boots.

## Go to The Beverly McDonald Co. Store

—FOR—

## CHOICE MEATS

Beef, Pork, Sausage, Bacon, Cook-  
ed Ham, Corn Beef, Pickled Pork,  
Poultry, Lard, mince Meat, Oysters,  
Salt Fish, etc.

## CHOICE GROCERIES

Black and Green Teas, Coffees, Coco-  
in bulk at 30c. per lb.; Sugars, Can-  
ned Goods, Breakfast Foods, Pastry  
Flour, Graham Flour, Whole Wheat  
Flour, Cracked Wheat, Wheat Germ,  
finest Western Flour, Rolled Wheat,  
Rolled Oats, Sugar in large or small  
orders, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Oranges  
Lemons, Grape Fruit, Apples, Potat-  
oes, Vegetables, and other goods to  
be found in a first-class grocery.

W. J. GEROW, Manager.

'Phone 78.

## Strand Theatre

M. MAKER, Prop.



Jan. 14 and 15

Miss Marie Dressler

—in—

**TILLIE WAKES UP.**



First Screen Appearance  
of a Noted Beauty

**Goldwyn**

The first meeting of the Council for 1918 will be held at the town hall at 7 o'clock on Monday, January 14th, 1918.

JAS. McKITTRICK,  
Clerk.

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Mr. B. M. Black spent a few days this week in Toronto.

Mr. H. L. Schamerhorn spent a few days in town this week.

Master Harold Herrington is expected home from England any day after two years active service.

Mrs. Roy Moore spent last week with friends in Deseronto.

Miss Amey and Miss Fairfield, Mill Haven, spent Saturday last in Napanee.

Corp. John Wilson, Leaside, is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. E. Vine.

Miss Jessie Hawley, Newburgh Road, entertained her young friends on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. M. B. Mills and Miss Mabel Mills are spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. Chas. Gausden, London, is visiting friends in Napanee.

Mrs. Webb, Brighton, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spencer.

Messrs. Del. Sinder, Consecon; Norman Graham, Elginburgh; Saxon Graham, Kingston; James Sills, Blessington; Walter Sinder, Blessington; George Fleming, Mill Haven; Wm. Maybee, Belleville; were in town on Monday attending the funeral of the late C. A. Graham.

Mr. Alex Walker, Warnock, Sask., is visiting friends in the country.

Mrs. W. A. Baker is spending a month with Miss Annie McGowan, Toronto.

Miss Florence Gibbard returned to Whitby on Tuesday after spending the holidays at her home here.

Misses Frances and Edith Coleman gave a tea on Saturday afternoon last.

Misses Hazel and Mildred Roblin gave a tea on Friday afternoon last.

Mrs. J. H. Downey, Whitby, is the guest of Mrs. Holmes.

Rev. J. P. Wilson, Peterborough, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Cameron Wilson.

Mrs. Karl Williams, Chatham, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Soby.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and children are here from Western Canada visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Dean, Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCormack, Red Cliff, Alberta, are visiting friends at Odessa.

Mr. Bernard Ingoldsby, Tonawanda, N.Y., is visiting his brother, Mr. Chas. Ingoldsby, Centreville.

## BIRTHS.

LUCAS—At Napanee, on New Year's Day, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lucas, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

KIMMERLY—RODGERS—At Kingston, on Wednesday, January 2nd, 1918, Mr. Kenneth Ross Kimmerly, to Miss Cora Rodgers, both of Napanee.

## DEATHS

GRAHAM—At Napanee, on Friday, January 4th, 1918, Charles Alvie Graham, aged 68 years.

JOYCE—At Deseronto, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, Sarah Jane Joyce, aged 86 years, 7 months.

PAPINEAU—At Napanee, on Monday, January 7th, 1918, Marie Margaret Papineau, aged 13 years, 4 months, 17 days.

STRAWBRIDGE—At Adolphustown, on Sunday, January 6th, 1918, Kenneth Strawbridge, aged 1 year, 2 months, 12 days.

VANSLYCK—At Orillia, on Saturday, January 5th, 1918, Richard VanSlyck, son of the late B. B. VanSlyck, aged 45 years.

Call and see our New Store.

## J. E. YARED

Manager.

Opposite Royal Hotel, NAPANEE.

## JANUARY SPECIAL!

Men start the new year by wearing a pair of \$7.00 Boots.

SPECIAL PRICE  
\$5.95.



Dark Tan Molin Soles and Rubber Heels. Black the same style.

## WEISS BROS.

Largest Shoe Dealers  
Napanee's Leading Shoe Store.  
NAPANEE and TRENTON.



First Screen Appearance  
of a Noted Beauty

Goldwyn  
presents

MAXINE  
ELLIOTT  
in  
FIGHTING ODDS

By  
Rex Cooper Mcgrue  
and Irvin S Cobb

A Story of a Wife's  
Loyalty and  
Big Business

## Strand Theatre

Jan. 16 and 17

also

COMIC REELS

Kodaks and supplies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

At the Campbell, House, Napanee, on

THURSDAY, JAN. 17th

## DORENWEND'S Display of

ARTISTIC HAIR GOODS



Should be seen  
by every man  
and woman who  
would keep at-  
tractive and  
youthful.

Ladies who  
have not suffi-  
cient hair to do  
justice to their  
appearance and  
GENTLEMEN  
WHO ARE

BALD are invited to have a FREE DEMONSTRATION of the style that will answer their needs.

LADIES:—Switches, Braids, Transformations, Pompadours, Waves and many other hair-goods creations of the finest quality hair.

GENTLEMEN'S: Hygienic Toupees and Wigs which are indestructible, featherweight and are worn by over a quarter million people. A benefit to the health and appearance.

REMEMBER THE DATE  
OF VISIT

Thursday, January 17

DORENWEND'S

Head Office:—105 YONGE ST. (TORONTO)

